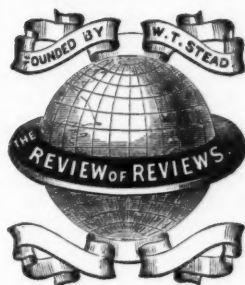


THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS



No. 171, Vol. XXIX.

MARCH, 1904.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

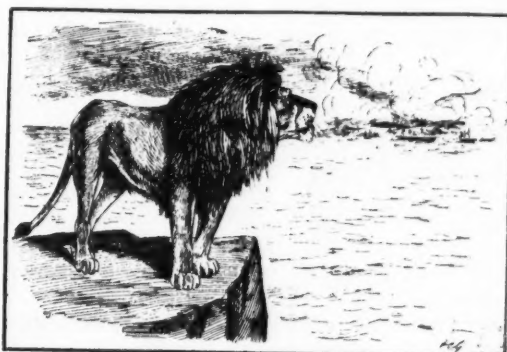
LONDON, March 1st, 1904.

The
Russo-Japanese
War.

All other questions have been thrown into the background last month by the outbreak of war between Russia and Japan. It is not necessary here to attempt to adjudicate upon the responsibility for the rupture of pacific relations between the two great Powers who have been negotiating for months past as to the settlement of the Far Eastern question. Obviously, on the face of it, the Japanese Government was responsible for the sudden termination of negotiations which Russia had protracted beyond the limits of Japanese patience; but the situation is curiously like that in South Africa at the beginning of the Boer War. The Japanese, like President Kruger, had an incurable suspicion of their mighty adversary. The smaller Power in each case believed that the larger Power was protracting diplomatic negotiations for the purpose of bringing up reinforcements; and in each case the smaller Power took the initiative. President Kruger, however, did at least afford us an opportunity of accepting his last, despairing

appeal to refer the question to arbitration. The Japanese Government was much more uncompromising. Not only did they never breathe a word about arbitration, but they absolutely refused to tolerate mediation in any form whatever; and when their patience gave out with the delays of the Russian Foreign Office, they simply withdrew their

Ambassador, and began to fight straight off without any declaration of war. Their justification, in their own eyes, for so doing was the fact that they were ready and the Russians were not. They also had a belief that the longer they delayed, the more likelihood there was that their temporary preponderance of naval strength would slip from their grasp.



[Westminster Gazette.]

Looking Eastward.

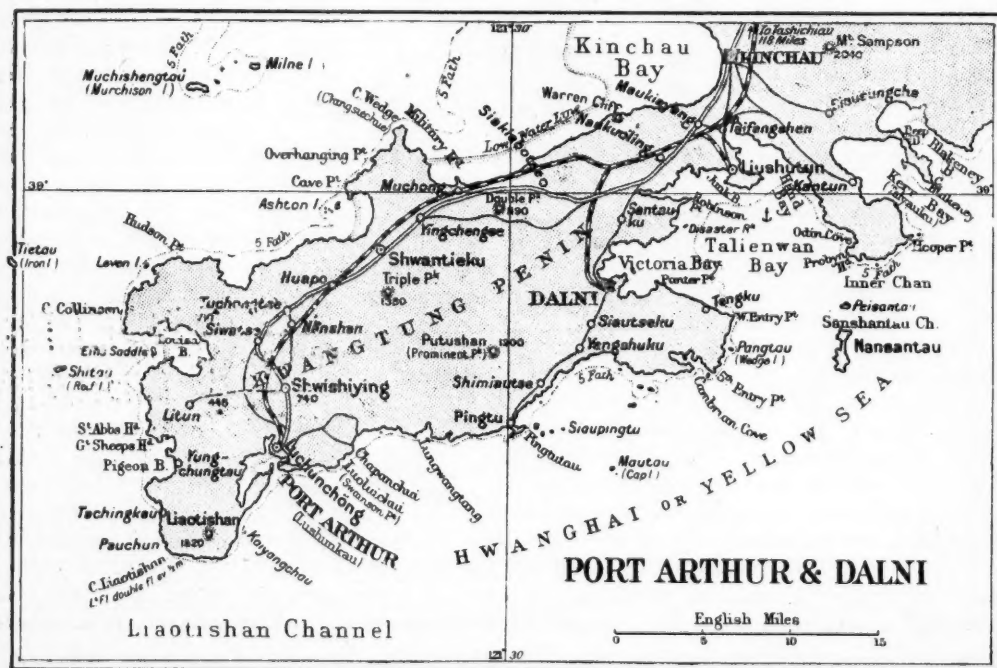
The
Initial Japanese
Successes.

From their point of view their justification was complete. The Russians, unprepared for an attack without a preliminary declaration of war, were surprised at Port Arthur by an attack of Japanese torpedo boats, which resulted in placing *hors de combat* for several weeks two of the best battleships and the best cruiser in the Russian fleet.

They also overpowered and destroyed two other Russian war vessels, which they caught off the coast of Korea. Having thus taken the initiative, and dealt a stunning, although not a crushing, blow at the very beginning of the campaign, they proceeded with the utmost rapidity to occupy Korea, which in less than a week was in their possession. It remains to be seen whether the South African parallel will still hold good. Brilliant as have been the opening successes of the Japanese campaign, they were not more dazzling than the series of victories with which the Boers opened their struggle with Great Britain in South Africa. But in the long run their opening victories availed them little. When the war opened the Japanese expected that they would be able to finish off the Russian fleet in a fortnight, and that the war would then be carried on land.

From the Russian point of view the conduct of the Japanese has been quite as inexcusable as the conduct of President Kruger appeared to the majority of the British people in 1899. The Russians have been dazed by the lightning rapidity with which the adversary whom they despised has dealt them so severe a blow at the opening of the campaign. There, again, the Russian War Office finds itself very much in the same position as did the British War Office five years ago. There is

no more salutary rule, nor one that is more frequently forgotten, than never to despise your enemy, and the Russians, as is, perhaps, natural for a European Power with great Asiatic possessions, have never adequately appreciated the fighting forces of the Japanese. The scorn which the White Man feels for the Yellow Man has caused them to dally dangerously long with an opponent who, in energy, scientific skill, and fighting capacity is fully equal to the best of the white races. In the first week of confusion that followed the delivery of the Japanese attack there was a good deal of wild talk concerning the dispatch of the Black Sea Fleet through the Dardanelles, and of the Baltic Fleet through the Kiel Canal, to reinforce the Russian navy in the Far East. A few days' further reflection convinced the Russians that they had better keep their ships at home. They cannot get out of the Black Sea, and events in the Balkans are likely to require all the naval forces in the Near East that they can spare. As for the Baltic fleet, if it were to attempt to make the six weeks' journey to the other end of Asia it would run the greatest danger of being captured or destroyed before it could effect a junction with the remnant of the Russian ships at Port Arthur and Vladivostock. So far as we can foresee eventualities, the Japanese will succeed in establishing their naval supremacy, and the war will have to be fought out on land.



George Philip & Son, Ltd. 32 Fleet Street.

**Admiral Stark.**

Russian Admiral in command at Port Arthur.

**General Sakharoff**

New Russian War Minister.

**Admiral Makharoff.**

To supersede Admiral Stark.

A Great Shifting of Forces.

Many people imagine that this settles everything. They forget that at the beginning of the Crimean War Russia—by her own hand—destroyed her Black Sea navy, and compelled England, France, Italy and Turkey to fight before they could bring her to her knees. Port Arthur is farther away, no doubt, than Sebastopol; but in the days of the Crimean War Russia had practically no railways, and it is now possible for her to pour in reinforcements by the Siberian line, which will enable her to maintain defensive battle for an indefinite period. The Japanese will be able to retain possession of Korea, which will be used as their base of attack upon the Russian position in Manchuria. But it is one thing to hold Korea, and another thing to eject the Russians from their positions on the Yalu. At the same time it is impossible to deny that the Russian position at Port Arthur is anything but desirable. The larger her garrison, and the more difficult it will be to feed them, the easier will be the task of the Japanese to reduce them to submission by starvation. It is difficult to conceive the possibility of Russia regaining the position which she held before the war began. We are, however, at the beginning of a great shifting of forces, the end of which no one can foresee.

The Progress of the War.

The breaking off of diplomatic relations between Japan and Russia was followed almost immediately by an attack by the Japanese fleet under Admiral Togo upon the Russian vessels at Port Arthur. The night torpedo attack was followed by a

general action, the result of both being the putting out of action of no fewer than three battleships and four cruisers on the Russian side, while the Japanese fleet seems to have suffered little damage. Two Russian vessels were discovered at Chemulpo by a Japanese cruiser squadron engaged in convoying transports, and were overwhelmed by superior force and sunk, the majority of the crews escaping alive. With the object of enabling the Japanese transports to move with safety the Japanese fleet continued to make attacks upon Port Arthur at intervals, and finally attempted to seal up the narrow entrance to the harbour by sinking old merchant vessels. Five ships were sunk, but, as was the case in Lieutenant Hobson's attempt at Santiago, the harbour was not closed. The Russian squadron had meanwhile suffered considerable loss owing to drifting harbour defence mines, and the moral effect upon the crews of the Russian vessels must have been considerable. The Russian fleet being contained at Port Arthur, the Japanese land campaign developed rapidly. The principal Korean towns were occupied, and the Emperor fell entirely under Japanese influence. M. Pavloff, the Russian Minister, left Seoul, and the Japanese concluded a treaty of friendship with the Korean Emperor. This, while guaranteeing the integrity of Korea, gives to Japan the right to occupy necessary positions. The strict press censorship in Japan allows very little news as to the military movements to be published, but there are indications that 200,000 Japanese troops, at least, are to take part in the initial movements of the campaign. Admiral Alexeieff, recognising the ease with which Port Arthur might be

isolated, withdrew his headquarters to Central Manchuria. General Kourapatkine resigning his position as Minister of War, is to proceed to the Far East to take over the command of the Russian land forces. The last days of February saw the outposts of the two forces in North Korea coming into touch.

**Some
Consequences
of
the War.**

If we have not exactly to face a new heavens and a new earth, there is no doubt that the position of all European Powers in the Far East will be profoundly modified by the demonstration of the fact that an Asiatic Power has command of the seas. The Japanese fleet, no doubt, will be somewhat knocked to pieces before the war is over, but everything seems

terised by a simple defiance of the elementary laws of justice and fair dealing. Conscious of our superior strength, we white men have forgotten that yellow men have rights. Now that one yellow race has taught us that they not only have rights, but know how to maintain them by the time-honoured argument of *force majeure*, a change will come over the spirit of our dream which, from many points of view, is very much to be welcomed.

Nevertheless, although the recognition of the right of Asiatics to be treated on an equality with ourselves may be a gain to the progress of the world, it is likely to have very inconvenient consequences for many European Powers, ourselves included, whose policy has hitherto been based upon the assumption that we were a superior race. Take, for instance, our kinsfolk in Australia and New Zealand. Up to the present time it has never even dawned upon the average Colonial mind that if the Japanese become a preponderating naval force in the Far East, they may make very short work of the comfortable theories as to a White Australia.

**"Special Mediation."
—What it
might have averted.**

In looking over the whole story of the negotiations which took place between Japan and Russia it is impossible to refrain from expressing deep regret that the Russian Government, instead of following the admirable initiative of the Tsar at the Hague Conference, should have followed rather in the steps of Great Britain in dealing with the Boers. It is true that the Russian Government, unlike our own, never had arbitration offered and pressed upon them by the other side, but if the Emperor had but insisted upon referring the matter to special mediation, the disasters which have crowded thick upon Russia would have been averted. It is, however, possible that it was necessary for the nations to learn, one after the other, that the ways of evil-doers are hard, and that those who are too proud to avail themselves of the open road to pacific and honourable settlement will have to learn that the penalty of refusal is a tremendous one, and tends to become heavier every year.

**Another Sick Man
for the
European Concert.**

The American Government, at the outbreak of hostilities, proposed that the other Powers should guarantee the neutrality and integrity of the Chinese Empire. This, of course, must be understood to imply that the Chinese Empire does not include Manchuria, because otherwise it would involve the Powers taking part in the guarantee in an



[St. Paul Times.]

The American Attitude in the Far East.

to point to the probability that, whatever may be the result of the fighting on land, it would be difficult, not to say impossible, for Russia for many years to come to challenge Japanese ascendancy in Eastern waters. One effect of this change will be to cause a complete transformation in the ideas of the Governments as to the impunity with which they can trample upon Asiatics. If the Chinese, taking heart from the spectacle of Japanese victory, should raise the cry of "Asia for the Asiatics," the position of Europeans in the Far East, ourselves included, will be very different from what it has been hitherto. This is not in itself an unmixed evil. Ever since the Opium War the dealings of the White Man with the Yellow Man have been charac-

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obligation to turn either Russia or Japan out of Manchuria, whichever Power found itself in possession of that province at the end of the war. The probability is that the war will result, as the Crimean War resulted, in the placing of another Sick Man under the tutelage of the European Concert. This might have been achieved before the war broke out, if the Russian Government had met the Japanese demand by a bold proposal to place the whole Chinese empire, including Manchuria, under the protection of an international compact. Unfortunately it is much easier to be wise after the event than before; and it is to be feared there will be many a bloody battle fought and much wide-wasting misery endured before the combatants arrive by a process of mutual exhaustion at a position in which they are willing to accept the establishment of the principle that everything concerning China is to be regarded as a matter of common concern to all the Powers, and therefore one in which no Power is free to take isolated action.

**The Rise
in
Wheat.**

One of the most immediate results of the outbreak of the war was a rise in the price of wheat. This fact calls for serious reflection. If so far away and so localised a struggle as the war in the Far East can produce so immediate a result and bring starvation to so many thousands, what would be the effect were this country itself engaged in a war with a wheat-producing nation? The rise in prices is helped on by two factors—first, the necessity for the retention of Russian wheat in that country in order to feed her troops, and, secondly, the cornering of wheat in the United States. Shrewd speculators, foreseeing the war, have so effectively cornered the wheat supply as to ensure the price being raised far higher than would have been the case had it only been a question of the war. The voice of the thousands who must go hungry in order that some speculator may make his million or so of dollars must surely finally produce some effect, and bring about some degree at least of governmental regulation.

**The Aggravated
Danger
in
the Near East.**

One of the immediate consequences of the outbreak of the war in the Far East is to bring us rapidly nearer the prospect of a much more dangerous war, from the European point of view, in the Near East. Russia, it appears, will find her energies sufficiently preoccupied in holding her own against Japan in the Far East. The Sultan, therefore, is very likely to argue that it is now or never with him, and that every consideration



Minneapolis Journal.

"It's an ill-wind which blows nobody any good."

of State policy justifies his making an early attack upon Bulgaria. The Bulgarians have for some time past made no secret of the fact that if the Macedonian troubles break out in the spring, as they are expected to do, Bulgaria would be compelled to take the field on behalf of kinsmen and co-religionists. The Turks, knowing this, and seeing that Russia for the time being is more or less paralysed by her war with Japan, will probably find an early occasion for declaring war against Bulgaria, so as to make herself once more mistress in the Balkans. It is, however, an axiom in European statecraft that territory which has once been rescued from the desolating dominion of the Ottoman Turks shall never be thrust back under Moslem rule. Austria, which has been threatening to mobilise an army corps in order to compel the Bulgarians to keep the peace, could hardly allow the Turks to re-establish their authority in Sofia. To those who are closest observers on the spot there seems no way out of the present *imbroglio* but an appeal to the sword, but when the sword is once unsheathed no one can say what may happen before it is restored to the scabbard.

**England without
a
Government.**

The situation could hardly be more perilous than it is at present, and it is appalling to think that at this moment of all others England should be practically without a Government. Readers of this



Westminster Gazette.]

[Feb. 13.]

The Treasury Bench "Dips."

The "Balfour" electric light having temporarily failed, a hurried search has been made for all the available "dips" with which to light the Treasury Bench. But at present they only reveal the darkness.

REVIEW need not be reminded of the fact that His Majesty's Ministers have entirely lost the support of the country; but not even the stoutest Liberal among our leaders ventured to believe that the Government would present such a spectacle of paralysed impotence as that which has amazed and dismayed the public ever since Parliament met. The cumulative effect of a long series of by-elections which had taken place in the recess had finally destroyed the last hope of Mr. Chamberlain and his friends that they could ever sweep the country on a Protectionist programme. Mr. Chamberlain himself, worn out with the labours of his ineffectual campaign, was unable to do more than put in a fitful attendance in the House and to deliver one speech in defence of himself and his late colleagues on the question of the preparation for the South African War. In defence of the fiscal revolution which he has been advocating up and down the country he had not a word to say, and before the session was three weeks old he quitted the country for Egypt, to endeavour to recover, by the quiet waters of the Upper Nile, some of that strength and energy which he had been dissipating with so lavish a hand. But, added to this, by one of those scurvy mischances which sometimes play a great part in the affairs of nations, Mr. Balfour was smitten down with influenza on the eve of the opening of Parliament.

Confusion
Worse
Confounded
in
Parliament.

The result was that the Ministerial majority assembled in a headless and soulless condition. Its head was lying in bed at Downing Street, and the person to whom three-fourths of the Party looked for inspiration was compelled by a con-

sciousness of defeat, and the exhaustion of his own vital energies, to flee the country. Hence, when Ministers were challenged by Mr. Morley, who moved an amendment to the Address affirming the devotion of the House to the principles of Free Trade, and protesting against the contradictory statements of Ministers on the subject of the fiscal question, the country was presented with a spectacle the like of which has not been witnessed in our time. Mr. Morley's amendment raised the issue in its simplest form, challenging the House to vote yea or nay on the question which had preoccupied public attention during the recess. Ministers, however, declined to say either yea or nay, but went on saying yea and nay to the end of the chapter. They began by saying nay, through Mr. Gerald Balfour, President of the Board of Trade, whose speech was regarded by the House as an emphatic and trenchant repudiation of Mr. Chamberlain and all his works. The Protectionists were dismayed as they heard the Ministerial spokesman, brother of the Prime Minister, repudiating one after the other all the doctrines to which Mr. Chamberlain had succeeded in committing the party organisation; and it is hardly too much to say that when Mr. Gerald Balfour sat down nearly everyone in the House believed that Ministers, failing to win by-elections, had decided to get down on the Free Trade side of the fence. The jubilation of the Unionist Free Traders was immense. The dismay of the Pro-



Daily Dispatch.]

[Feb. 5.]

Appetite.

MR. GEORGE WYNDHAM: "After all he's had he still clamours for more."
"The appetite for Irish self-government 'grows by what it feeds on.'"—
Parliamentary Report.

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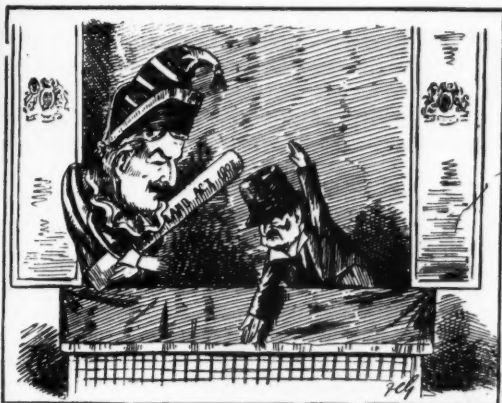


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tectionists was correspondingly extreme. For the next twelve hours it would not have surprised anyone if the Cabinet had gone to pieces and Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Bonar Law, and Mr. Walter Long had severed their connection with an administration which had trampled so ruthlessly upon all the pet dogmas of the Birmingham Protectionists. The day after Mr. Gerald Balfour made his speech Mr. Bonar Law was put up to make a strong Protectionist harangue,



Westminster Gazette.]

[Feb. 6.]

On the Stage.

PUNCH (MR. GEORGE WYNDHAM): "You mustn't mind my acting up to my part and knocking you just a little. I really agree with you about a Catholic University, and so does Mr. Balfour, but the Party won't have it." ["It was partly a religious question, and he and the Government held most strongly that they had not the right to put the pressure of party discipline or comradeship on anyone in respect of a question of that character. . . . Speaking for himself alone, he held that this was a question which ought to be settled, and he held that opinion in common with very many distinguished statesmen who had sat on the Conservative side of the House for many years."—Mr. Wyndham on the Catholic University in Ireland motion, in answering Mr. John Redmond, House of Commons, February 3rd, 1904.]

which somewhat revived the drooping spirits of the Protectionists, and caused Unionist Free Traders to doubt whether they had not been somewhat premature in their jubilation over the Free Trade declarations of Mr. Gerald Balfour. As the debate went on, the confusion deepened, and culminated when Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, the Colonial Secretary, declared that the Government was prepared to support every Unionist candidate who honestly accepted the Government policy of Retaliation, even although he were prepared to advocate a policy of Protection and Colonial preference, which formed no part of the Government programme. The effect of this declaration was heightened by Mr. Lyttelton's vigorous arguments in favour of Mr. Chamberlain's ideals. Every night Lord Hugh Cecil, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Ritchie, and Sir John

Gorst, from the Ministerial benches, subjected the Government policy or no policy to a raking cross-fire, while leaders had little difficulty in making mincemeat of all the assertions, which did duty for arguments, used in defence of Mr. Chamberlain. The policy of Retaliation, which, according to Mr. Gerald Balfour, was the only policy to which the Government was committed, was shown to be a mere phrase. Ministers could give no explanation as to when, whether, or how they proposed to apply this principle, nor did any of their supporters venture to suggest a single instance in which the policy of cutting off your nose to spite your face had succeeded; while Lord George Hamilton, in a very powerful speech, called attention to the fact that the policy of Retaliation, when carried out vigorously by France, Germany, and Russia, had failed utterly to attain the objects for which it had been advocated.

In the midst of this fiscal debate the result of the Mid-Herts election fell like a bolt from the blue. Mid-

Herts is one of the constituencies in the Home Counties which had hitherto been regarded as the impregnable stronghold of the Unionists. So weak were the Liberals that they did not venture to contest the constituency either in 1900, or in 1895 or 1886. In 1892, when the last contest took place, the Liberal candidate was encouraged by the fact that there were two Conservatives in the field. But notwithstanding this fact, the Conservatives

were returned at the head of the poll, and the two Conservative candidates between them polled 2,424 votes in excess of the 2,573 given for the Liberals. That is to say, in 1892 the Unionists outnumbered the Liberals by nearly two to one. In 1885 the Tory majority was 1,071. The vacancy was occasioned by the necessity of Mr. Vicary Gibbs vacating his seat because the firm with which he was connected had sold

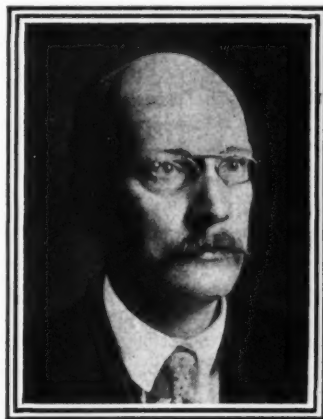


Photo by]

[Mills.

Mr. Bamford Slack, M.P.

some cruisers to the British Government. His return was challenged by Mr. Bamford Slack. The Tories of the baser sort, especially at St. Albans, resorted to rotten eggs and rowdism. The Liberals, however, nothing daunted, put up a stiff fight, and hoped that they would be able to reduce the adverse majority to about 700. More than that they did not venture to expect. Imagine, then, the amazement and delight on the one side, and the unutterable consternation and dismay on the other, when it was found, on the declaration of the poll, that Mr. Bamford Slack had been returned by a majority of 136. It is evident that the bottom is out of the whole fiscal revolution, and it is waste of time any longer to discuss Mr. Chamberlain and his schemes. If the attempt to force Protection upon the country costs the Unionists the seat at Mid-Herts, there is no seat in the whole three kingdoms which can be regarded as safe—except in Birmingham, where nothing seems able to shake Mr. Chamberlain's ascendancy. South Birmingham, on the 26th ult., returned Lord Morpeth, who is comparatively a stranger, by a majority only 500 less than it gave to the late Mr. Powell Williams in 1895, and considerably greater than the majorities it gave him in 1885 and 1892.

The Fiscal Division.

When the crucial division took place on the Fiscal Amendment, the Government majority, which officially is supposed to stand at 110, sank to 51. This drop in fifty-nine votes is almost entirely accounted for by the defection of twenty-seven Unionists who voted with the Opposition. In testing times of transition like the present, when the old party lines are being recast, the nation will note with an interest other and deeper than is roused by the fiscal controversy the names of these twenty-seven men. For the rest of the votes mainly followed the routine of official partisanship. The Irishmen voted avowedly, not as Free Traders but as Home Rulers. The Liberals only performed their function as Opposition. But in the men who put principle before party, and obeyed conscience rather than caucus, England feels that she has a reserve of vertebrate statesmanship. Amid any quantity of political pulp—mere pulp—she has here found something of the backbone she has long painfully missed. From these twenty-seven, happily most of them still young and many of them scions of families among the oldest and most illustrious in English history, will in all probability be drawn the national leaders of the future.

"The Sweepings up of the War."

This unhappy Government, which has recklessly set itself to revolutionise the commercial policy of the greatest trading nation upon earth, is now, by its Supplementary Estimates, convicted of inability even to keep ordinary accounts. Nearly two years after peace has been arranged in South Africa Parliament is presented with a War Bill for "the sweepings up of the War," with many items previously overlooked, amounting in all to £2,700,000. The sum of £1,600,000 is wanted for the unintelligible campaign in Somaliland. There is pretty certain to be a Budget deficit, and the fear that Mr. Austen Chamberlain would further diminish the resources of Social reform by again reducing the Income Tax has given place to the suggestion that he

may have to add to the unpopular elevenpence in the pound.

The Cost of Bluff.

Just at the moment when the nation is learning more precisely what a calamitous sum it has cost to substitute Lord Milner for President Kruger, it is startled by a disclosure of the wanton way in which all the

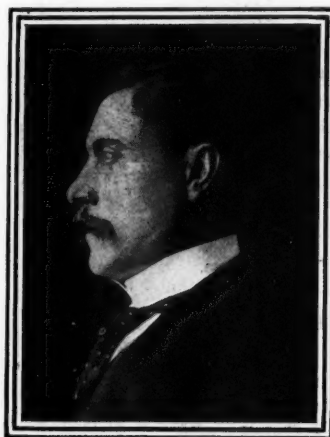


Photo by]

[Langfieri.

Right Hon. Arnold Forster.

Secretary of State for War.

hideous welter of waste and bloodshed was brought on. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in the course of the debate on the Address, divulged a confession made to him by Mr. Chamberlain on June 20th, 1899, which makes clearer than ever the "irresponsible frivolity" that launched us into war. Trying to secure the support of the Opposition for a proposal to send out 10,000 men to the Cape, Mr. Chamberlain said:—

You need not be alarmed: there will be no fighting. We know that these fellows, the Boers, will not fight. We are playing a game of bluff.

Mr. Chamberlain could only reply, "I cannot charge my memory with a contradiction. My impression would be that I should not use that word."



Photo by]

[Ball.

General C. W. H. Douglas.
Adjutant-General.



Photo by]

[Langfieri.

Sir Edward Ward.
Financial Secretary to New Army Board.



Photo by]

[Debenham.

General Wolfe Murray.
Master-General of Ordnance.

Army Reform— At Last!

From the blundering ineptitude of over-voluble politicians, it is a relief to turn to the prompt energy and resolute efficiency of the Triumvirate who have been called in to prescribe for the perilous state of the national defences. Sir George Clarke only arrived in this country from Australia on December 28th, when he joined in the deliberations of Lord Esher and Admiral Fisher. Yet by the 1st of February, in less than five weeks, the first part of their scheme was prepared, accepted by Government, and presented to the public. Compared with this rate of progress the dilatory, dawdling movement of Parliament is like a donkey-cart beside a motor-car. The scheme was so drastic as to make the nation fairly

gasp: but with a gasp of almost unanimous joy. Its main outlines are as follow, with names of offices and persons as later filled in:—

THE DEFENCE COMMITTEE: with

the Prime Minister as president: and with a permanent nucleus consisting of

A permanent secretary appointed for five years, and under him

Two naval officers chosen by the Admiralty, two military officers chosen by the War Office, two Indian officers chosen by the Viceroy, one or more Colonial representatives: all appointed for two years, and none of high rank.

Its duties are to consider, ascertain, advise, record as may be necessary from the point of view of the Navy, the military forces, India and the Colonies, *i.e.*, from the standpoint of the Empire as a whole.

An ARMY COUNCIL (like the Navy Board): consisting of Seven:—

The Secretary of State for War (as solely responsible as the

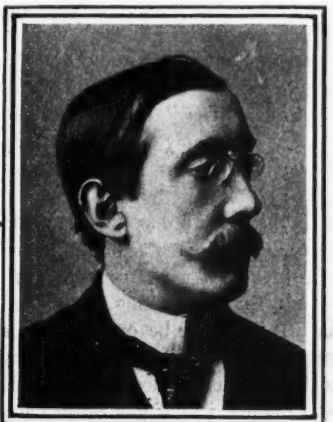


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[Dickinson.

Mr. Bromley Davenport.
Financial Secretary to War Office.



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General Plumer.
Quartermaster-General.

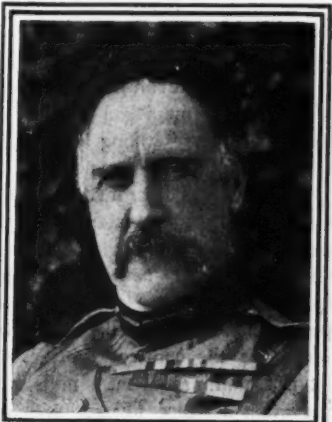


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[Knight.

General Sir N. Lyttelton.
Chief of Staff.

First Navy Lord), Mr. Arnold-Forster, with four military and two civil members under him.
 Chief of Staff (military policy in all its branches), Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton.
 Adjutant-General (recruiting, pay, discipline, etc.), Major-General C. W. Douglas.
 Quartermaster-General (supply, clothing, remounts, transport), Major-General H. C. Plumer.
 Master-General of Ordnance (armaments and fortifications), Major-General Sir J. W. Murray.
 Parliamentary Under Secretary of State (civil business other than finance), Lord Donoughmore.
 Financial Secretary (finance, audit, accounting, estimates), Colonel Sir E. W. Ward, Permanent Under Secretary of State.

The abolition of the office of Commander-in-Chief, the executive command being decentralised.

The appointment of an Inspector-General, with an inspector under him for each of the five arms.

The old gang at the War Office were promptly and somewhat curtly cleared out, and Lord Roberts retired with the warm thanks of the King and Army. The Gordian knot which has baffled generations of reformers has at last been cut, thanks to the determined action of three trusted and competent men who stood outside of the Parliamentary chaos. On February 29th appeared another instalment of this radical scheme of reform, dealing with decentralisation, Army finance, and the training of the General Staff. The Committee of Three propose to establish five commands in the United Kingdom, each under a general commanding-in-chief—one, the Army corps, ready for expeditionary purposes, at Salisbury and Aldershot; the remaining four territorial commands, Northern, Eastern, Western, and Ireland. Great stress is laid on the need of a complete change of *personnel* in order to ensure the necessary change of system. The proposals for distributing the work and training of the General Staff open up the prospect of the Empire having at last a scientific war machine.

The London Traffic Problem.

Some such triumvirate, it seems from the proceedings of the London Traffic Commission, is needed to evolve order out of the jumble of conflicting municipal bodies and private companies which are stifling locomotive progress. The evidence points to the need of a small business-like authority to co-ordinate and unify all schemes of transit, to override contending county, borough and district councils, and by facilitating more numerous and more rapid means of locomotion, to aid in spreading over the whole metropolitan area the population now painfully congested at the centre. Meantime the contract for the Rotherhithe tunnel, let last month at about a million sterling, is another important advance towards making North and South London one. For the municipalisation of their water,

Londoners will, according to the arbitrators' recent awards, have to pay something like forty millions sterling for what is estimated to have cost only half that amount. The ratepayer will groan, but will be thankful that at last the Water Tyrants are expropriated.

The Unemployed in Parliament.

The mild weather has happily rendered the question of the Unemployed, along the Thames Valley and elsewhere, less painfully acute than it would otherwise have been. But it formed the subject of a really valuable debate on the Address. The proposals put forward by Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Crooks included the appointment of a Minister of Labour to act with local authorities in providing for the unemployed work of public utility, such as afforestation and the development of agriculture. Both speakers seemed to have moved the House to a more sympathetic consideration than it has previously evinced for the claims of the workless.

The Congo Horrors Again.

Mr. Hardie's schemes of afforestation may be taken along with the plans of Mr. Watson—the Labour Leader in the Federal Parliament of Australia, and probable arbiter of its political destinies for some time—for opening up to the people the vacant lands of the Commonwealth. Both suggest afresh the possible formation before long of an Imperial Labour policy, bent on levelling up the conditions of British industry, and supported by the working-class vote in every democracy that shelters beneath the British flag. Something of the kind seems to be needed. Such a Concert of Labour would soon compel international pressure to be put on the authorities of the Congo State with a view to ending their reign of Hell. Only last month was published a report from Mr. Casement, British Consul at Boma, describing his journey on the Upper Congo in the middle of 1903. He relates that the Congo Government itself "did not hesitate to purchase slaves who could only be obtained by the most deplorable means," and he confirms the gruesome stories of mutilation and massacre. He says the population has been reduced in places 60 or 70 per cent. Can we wonder at the blacks taking alarm, even under British rule, at what this White Peril may grow to? An anti-European rising is reported from South Nigeria. It is said to be organised by a secret society, whose members only communicate by signs and are called "The Silent Ones." The name is weirdly suggestive of other and higher Silent Ones—the Destinies, to wit, who, if White oppression heeds

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not, will also communicate by signs—of a drastic and, maybe, deadly import. Some uneasy feeling of this sort may have made the public conscience unusually sensitive about the proposal to import Chinese labour into the Transvaal.

**The
Transvaal
Chinese
Question.**

For, explain it how we may, the Ordinance has aroused intense popular indignation. The conduct of the Government in confirming it has been twice challenged by a division in the House of Commons, and secured majorities of no more than 42 and 51 respectively. Outside the House Unionists and Bishops have joined with Nonconformists in a vigorous campaign against the measure. But the working classes show signs of being most deeply stirred. And their protest is reinforced by indignant remonstrances from New Zealand and Australia—the lands where the working-man is in the ascendant.

**Myopic
Mine-owners.**

It is just here where the Rand mine-owners show themselves singularly shortsighted, not to say blind, to their own future interests. "No Slavery!" is a potent cry to conjure with in the home country, and the Antipodes cannot away with the Yellow man. By insisting on Chinese immigration, the mine-owners are bringing into line against them the forces of white labour all over the Empire; and they may soon find the Labour vote a most embarrassing element in "the Imperial factor." Ministries in New Zealand and in Australia are even now dependent for their existence on the support of Labour representatives; and such a thing is quite conceivable, and may soon be actual, at Westminster. Quite apart from the ethics of the question, which are scarcely open to controversy, the mine-owners have not furthered their own cause by focussing on themselves the angry glare of Labour parties in all the British democracies. Their Chinamen may cost them dearer than they think.

**The
Cape Elections.**

Dr. Jameson's repudiation of their policy might have opened their eyes. The Cape electorate would evidently have nothing to do with an advocate of Chinese labour: which is another ominous fact for Lord Milner. Nevertheless, the general election at the Cape adds to the list of paradoxes which have been reported from that mysterious land. After all that South Africa has suffered, the Dutch element has not rallied in strength sufficient to secure a majority for the Bond. The Progressives are returned to power, but their Prime Minister, Sir Gordon Sprigg, has been defeated

and retired from office. And the first Premier of Cape Colony elected after the Boer War is over is none other than the hero of the Raid—that *fons et origo mali*—"Dr. Jim" himself. He has declared that he means to shape his conduct as a follower of Mr. Rhodes. He has chosen a great model. May he have the good fortune to bring nearer to realisation the noblest ideals of his chief!

**The Venezuelan
Award.**

The award of the Hague tribunal on the claims of the creditors of Venezuela was announced last month. The court decided that the blockading Powers, England, Germany, and Italy, should have preference in payment over the other claimants. A significant rider to the award requires the United States to "watch over the due execution of the judgment." This is only fair, as the United States compelled the disputants to enter the court. But it is a significant recognition of what may be termed a necessary corollary to the Monroe Doctrine. If Uncle Sam will not allow other nations to punish delinquent States in the Western hemisphere, then he must, when armed with legal international warrant, execute judgment on them himself. This is the first time that the Hague tribunal has authorised any Power to act as its policeman and enforce its awards; and that the first Power so selected should be the United States is a pregnant augury.

**The
Panama Canal
safe.**

Not least presageful is the safe passage through the Senate at Washington of the treaty which ensures the completion of the Panama Canal under American control, and practically sets the United States a Colossus astride of the whole Western hemisphere. Two interesting steps forward deserve mention in this connection. Holland and Denmark have concluded an arbitration treaty which covers all possible cases of dispute, and to-day is announced yet another treaty of arbitration—one between Great Britain and Spain—which was signed on the 27th ult.

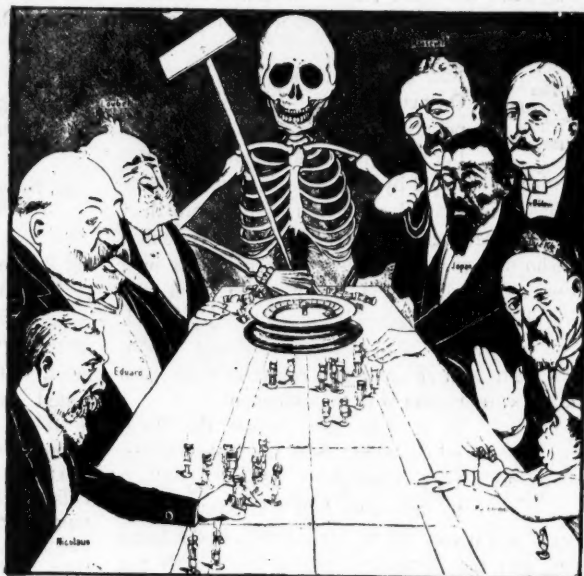
**Progress
of
Halfpenny
Journalism.**

What may be described as the journalistic enfranchisement of the working classes is rapidly advancing. The great London dailies are now coming within their personal reach. In the middle of the month the *Daily News*, without changing quality or quantity of contents, reduced its price to a halfpenny, thus forestalling by a fortnight the *Daily Chronicle*, which had announced the same intention for the 29th ult. This widespread popularisation of the more progressive phases of metropolitan journalism ought to facilitate popular progress. While these morning giants descend into the halfpenny arena, it is well to remember with gratitude the brave service which has been rendered to progress, justice, and liberty in the darkest hours by the *Morning Leader*.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as ithers see us."—BURNS.

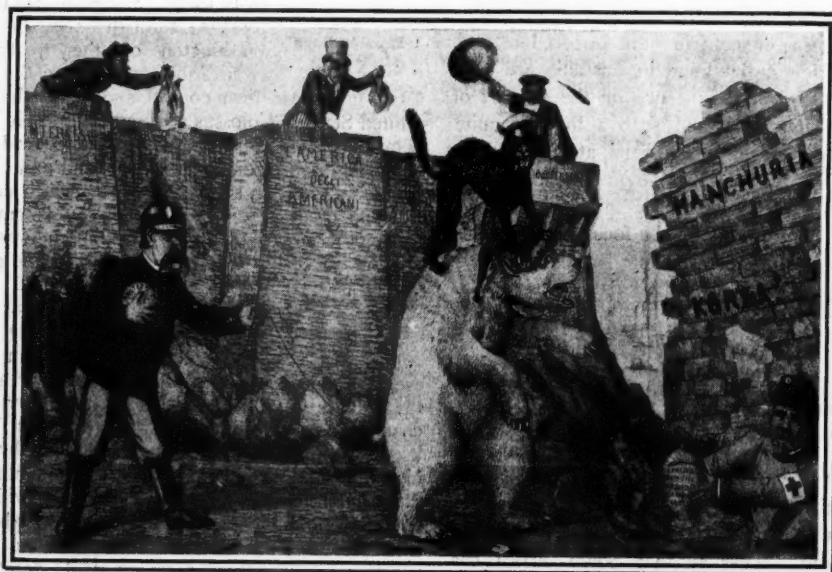
NATURALLY enough, the comic papers of the last month have devoted themselves principally to the war in the Far East. The most notable cartoon is that in *Kladderadatsch*, representing a game at roulette, with the Powers as players and Death as croupier. Possibly the best portrayal of the negotiations between Japan and Russia is to be found in the cartoon of the *Hindi Punch*, which represents the two Powers quarrelling over a bone on a board projecting over the abyss of war and ruin. The board is held firm by the rock of diplomacy. The artist of *Il Papagallo* deals with the subject from a more international point of view. It is the first occasion on which Japan is represented by a cat. It is curious to observe that



Kladderadatsch.

Faites votre jeu, Messieurs.

[Feb. 21.]



Il Papagallo.

Serious fable. The kitten and the bear in war.—The brave kitten is awaiting for the arrival of the bear, tired for the long way, and as soon as he sees him, jumps on his back, saying: The dominion of Korea is my home; is ever you walk on, Manchouria's wall shall bury you! I am but a poor kitten, but I shall find, many true protectors; you, powerful bear, your will find but repulses and false promises.

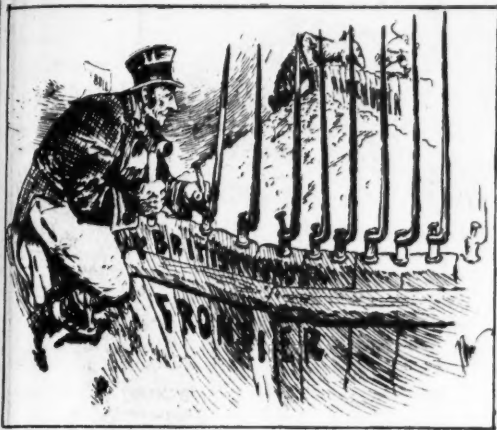


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Herald.]

[Boston.]

England Improves the Opportunity made by Russia's Preoccupation in Manchuria to look after her Frontiers in the North of India.

J. BULL: "Hum! 'Now's my chance.'"

the cartoonists have not yet come to any decision as to how to present Japan. Some prefer a cat, others a monkey, others again depict a dog—possibly the war will lead to some distinctive type being chosen for the future. The sentiment of the American and English artists is distinctly pro-Japanese, while that of the French is pro-Russian. The opening of the war saw the publication of many cartoons in French



Lustige Blätter.]

International Politics.

If the fruits hang too high for the European Powers they say that their spheres of interest are not affected.



Jugend.]

[Jan. 14.]

The Russian Angel of Peace with his Empty Pockets.



Judy.]

[London.]

Round the Mulberry Bush.

RUSSIA: "It's all very well, but how would yow lik: to be the blooming bush?"

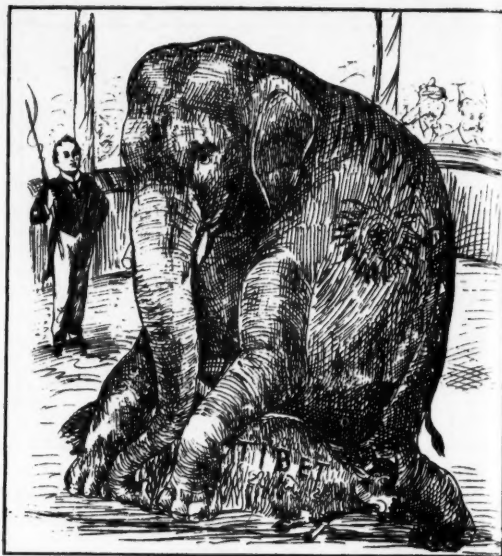
papers depicting the bloody punishment 'at the hands of Russia of the presumptuous Asiatic. This type of picture has now been followed by more serious drawings. The German artist of *Lustige Blätter* sarcastically explains the non-interference of England, France and Germany. It is interesting to remark that the feet of the Imperial eagle are bound by "the German-Russian agreement." An American artist brings into prominence an interesting point of the situation too often neglected. While Russia is preoccupied with Manchuria, John Bull is busily engaged fixing bayonets along the British Indian frontier, ready should the time come when the Bear might feel inclined to climb over to India. *Judy* has a clever cartoon, showing Russia's difficulties in the present war. The Australian papers have not yet dealt very fully with the war, but we reproduce a cartoon from one paper which shows Russia's difficult position before a Japanese soldier armed with a large sword. The Indian papers naturally look with interest upon the Tibetan campaign. The *Hindi Punch* has a prophetic cartoon on the fate of Tibet. Amongst the cartoons on general subjects the first place must be given to



Hindi Punch.]

Friends (?)

BRUIN: "What say you now to a peaceful meal together?"
JAP.: "Quite as ready as you are!"



Hindi Punch.]

In the Grand Indian Circus.

If the Elephant presses a little bit hard, what will be the fate of the Yak?



Lustige Blätter.]

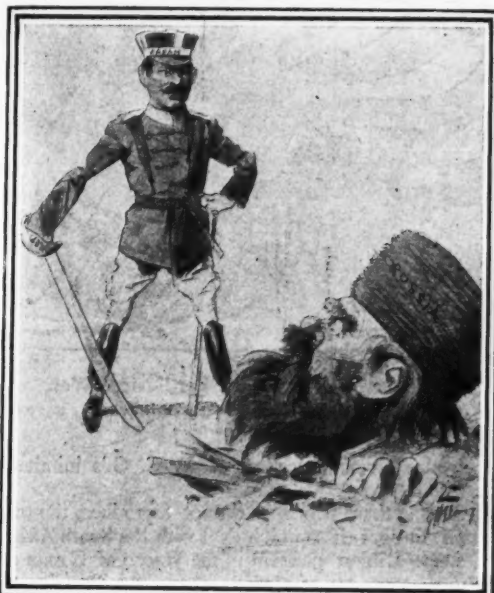
The Phoenix of Aalesund.

KING OSCAR: "What generous assistance! most generous! But it is true, is it not, that the royal residence is still in Christiania!"

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one dealing with the perhaps over-enthusiastic relief sent by the German Emperor to the Norwegian town of Aalesund. Rising from the flames of the unfortunate town is shown the German eagle, while King Oscar is seen in the foreground wondering whether he is still king in his own country. From the German papers many cartoons might be taken dealing with the expulsion of Russian students from the Empire. The cleverest one shows a Prussian police agent expelling a student towards the spike-lined figure of Russian humanity. The cartoonist of the *Wahre Jacob* displays little love for Russia or satisfaction over the relations between Germany and that country in his picture of the Russian bear devouring German industries. The Balkan crisis is only now beginning to attract serious attention again, and an excellent idea of the situation is given by one artist who shows the Powers surrounding an unfortunate parrot and threatening it with destruction if it does not reform. We reproduce two South African cartoons, which give us distinctly opposite views of Dr. Jameson, the new Prime Minister.

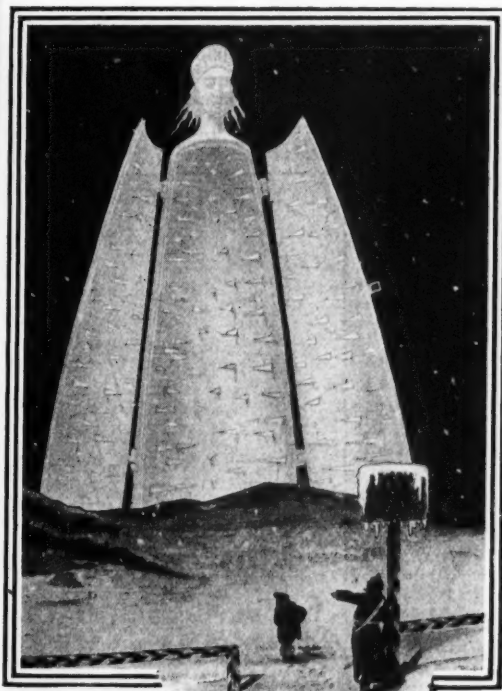


[Punch.]

[Meisourne.]

Jap the Giant-killer.

JAP: "Well, I've got you in a hole all right. Now, mind you don't lose your head."



[Lustige Blätter.]

The Prussian Government and the Russian Students.

"It is no expulsion. We only put him over that frontier, which seems to us the right one."



[Wahre Jacob.]

[Jan. 12.]

Friendship without Mutual Advantages.

A German View of the Russo-German Trade Relations.



[Fischietto.]

[Turin.]

An Italian View of the Far-Eastern War.

How the great Western Powers understand strict neutrality between the two belligerents.

We also give a selection of F. C. G.'s inimitable cartoons.

Among these which we do not reproduce, the most interesting are these which deal with the South African Chinese Labour question in the House of Commons. The most excellent of these shows the Premier as a blind man being led by a dog, "Chinese Labour," whose pigtail he holds, straight into a morass. Another represents the Colonial Secretary garbed as a Mandarin on the Front Treasury bench, where he is supposed to talk Chinese. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, is shown gagged on the same bench, and is not allowed to talk at all.



[Wahre Jacob.]

The Macedonian Question and the Powers.

CHORUS: "Eat, bird, or die."



[South African Review.]

GIANT BOND: "What do you want, Jacksnaps?"

JIM: "I want to kill you and re-cue that fair damsel."

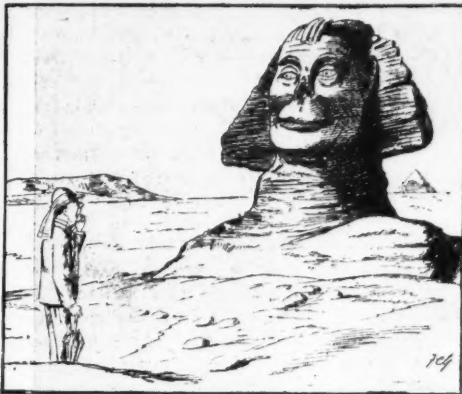
GIANT: "Oh! Oh! I'll teach you to come to my Cape—my land! We'll see who South Africa belongs to!"

JIM: "At thee, then, foul monster."



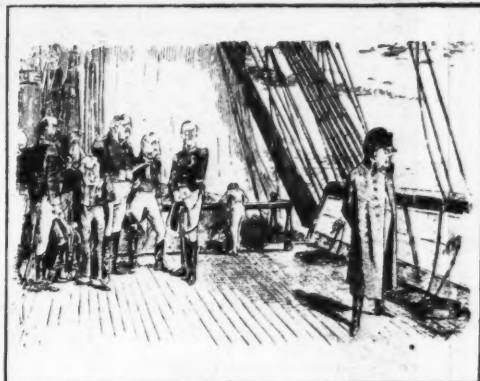
[South African News.]

[Design for a stained-glass window to be erected in the City of Saints in commemoration of a recent great event.]



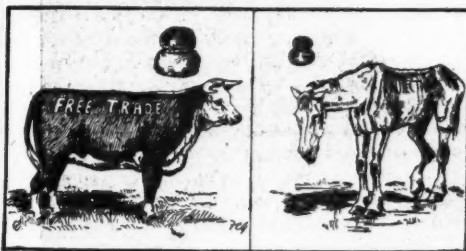
[Westminster Gazette.]

SPHINX: "What's the difference between you and the first Joseph?"
 MR. G.: "Give it up."
 SPHINX: "The first Joseph was put in a hole by his brethren—you've put your brethren in one."



[Westminster Budget.]

After the picture of Napoleon on board the *Be'lerophon*. With apologies to Mr. Orchardson, R.A.



[Westminster Gazette.]

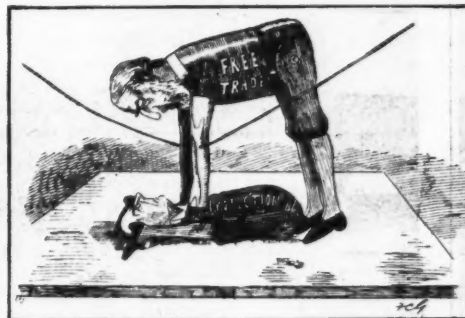
Free Trade.

Beef and the Big Loaf.

Protection.

The Lean Horse and the Little Loaf.

An attempt to illustrate a recent controversy between eminent persons as to the character of the food consumed in Protectionist countries.



[Westminster Gazette.]

The City Wrestlers.

A decisive fall.



[Westminster Budget.]

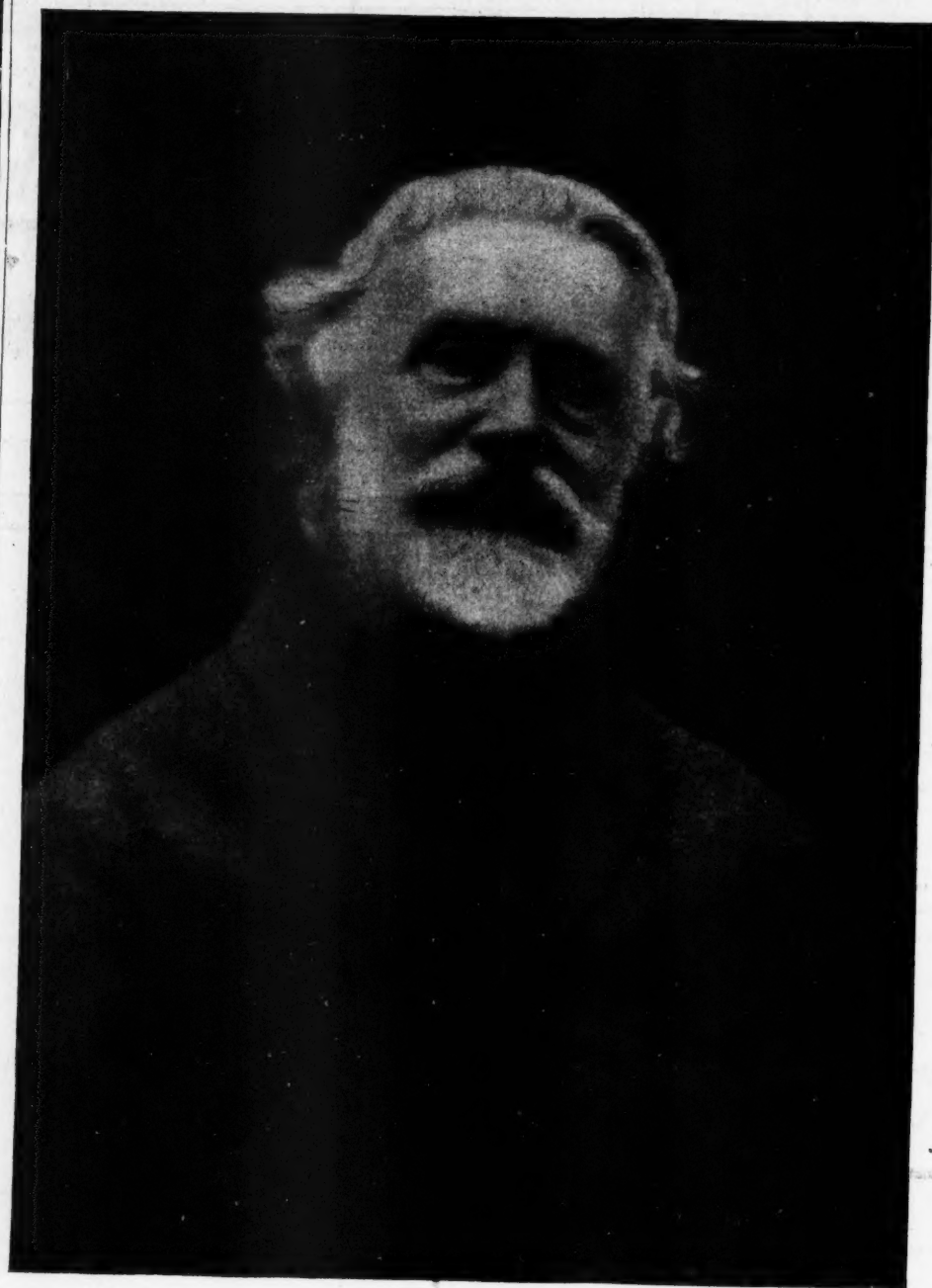
MR. CHAPLIN: "Here, I say, Gerald, you mustn't whitewash that over."
 MR. GERALD BALFOUR: "It's all right, Mr. Arthur gave me leave to do it. The Duke and the others are kicking up such a row about it."
 MR. CHAPLIN: "You wait till my Mr. Joseph comes back from his holiday. He'll soon wash it off again."



[Westminster Budget.]

Pierrots in the Treasury Bench Playground.

MR. GERALD BALFOUR: "You bumped me rather badly that time, Lyttelton; don't forget we're only playing."



Photograph by]

MR. GEORGE MEREDITH.

[E. H. Mills

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CHARACTER SKETCH.

GEORGE MEREDITH.

AMONG the many charming and romantic legends of the Irish Celts there are few more delightful than the myth which explains the origin of the Irish gods. These legendary deities, Lady Gregory tells us, in her "Gods and Fighting Men," were no other than the Men of Dea, the Tuatha de Danaan, the aboriginal inhabitants of the rich plains of Leinster, who, on the coming of the Gael, were driven from their fair inheritance and took refuge in the hills of the upper country. The survivors of the Danaan withdrew from mortal sight under one of their leaders, Manannan, son of Lir, who "understood all enchantments," and who "put hidden walls about them in the most beautiful hills and valleys of Ireland, so that no man could see through them, but they themselves could see through them and pass through them." And he fed them on the meats and drinks of immortality, so that they became the "ever-living ones," who could feel neither cold nor hunger, nor old age nor death; and they dwelt in palaces hidden in the hills and in gardens with birds and flowers, living a joyous life. And they ever made sweet music, such as "if a wounded man should hear it, or a woman in her pains, they should straightway be soothed and sleep."

It is a beautiful story this of the mortals who, with immortality, have put on invisibility as a garment. We have something like it in England to-day. For there are with us three of the Immortals, who have retired into the most beautiful hills and valleys of the Home Counties, where they dwell unseen by mortal men in houses of their own contriving, hidden in the hills and in gardens with birds and flowers living a joyous life. One of these, Mr. G. F. Watts, pursues with unwearied devotion the practice of his art on the southern slope of the hill that rises beyond Guildford, secluded amid gardens and trees from the gaze of envious mortals. Another, also an octogenarian, Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, veteran in science, has just built himself a pleasure house on the sunny side of the hilly range that commands a view of Poole Harbour and the sea beyond. And the third of our Men of Dea, Mr. George Meredith, who celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday on the 12th ult., is living as he has long lived in the plain country house which clings to the slopes of Box Hill in Surrey, as the swallow's nest clings to the eaves of our home. It is not a palace hidden in the hills, but rather a simple two-storeyed Surrey house in an old-fashioned garden, but there sits to-day our third Immortal, invisible for the most part to the swarming multitude of beanfeasters and others who haunt the heights of Box Hill, but there still an ever living one, discoursing sweet

music not less soothing and mystical than that which the ancient Gaels were sometimes privileged to hear when they strayed within the haunts of the gods.

George Meredith, the great, almost the only surviving, Nature poet of our time, can hardly be thought of apart from the country side which he has made his home. George Meredith's country is as clearly defined as Wordsworth's. The cottage on the slope of Box Hill is as famous as Wordsworth's house on Rydal Mount—as famous and much more accessible. There, like his own Melampus, physician and sage, he dwells among men, serving them, loving them, and drawing for ever from the breasts of Nature, the bountiful mother, the wisdom which he dispenses for their healing:—

With love exceeding a simple love of the things
That glide in grasses and rubble of woody wreck;
Or change their perch on a beat of quivering wings
From branch to branch, only restful to pipe and peck.
Or, bristled, curl at a touch their snouts in a ball;
Or cast their web between bramble and thorny hook;
The good physician Melampus, loving them all,
Among them walked, as a scholar who reads a book.

For him the woods were a home and gave him the key
Of knowledge, thirst for their treasures in herbs and flowers.
The secrets held by the creatures nearer than we
To earth he sought, and the link of their life with ours. . . .

All this was as true of Mr. Meredith as ever it was of Melampus. Was, alas! for when I saw him last he spoke with some pathos of the inroad which advancing years had made upon his capacity to get about. When Mr. Swinburne recovered from his sharp attack of pneumonia, Mr. Meredith wrote to Mr. Watts Dunton, saying: "The medical men have pulled him through—an ill service to a man of seventy-five." But nothing less characteristic of Mr. Meredith could be quoted than that sentence. For Mr. Meredith ridiculed the idea that life was not worth living even on the confines of eighty. "People talk about me," he said, "as if I were an old man. I do not feel old in the least. On the contrary," he went on, in his humorous sardonic fashion, "I do not believe in growing old, and I do not see any reason why we should ever die. I take as keen an interest in the movement of life as ever, I enter into the passions of youth, and I watch political affairs and intrigues of parties, with the same keen interest as of old. I have seen the illusion of it all, but it does not dull the zest with which I enter into it, and I hold more firmly than ever to my faith in the constant advancement of the race. My eyes are as good as ever they were, only for small print I need to use spectacles. It is only in my legs that I feel weaker. I can no longer walk, which is a great privation to

me. I used to be a keen walker ; I preferred walking to riding ; it sent the blood coursing to the brain, and besides, when I walked I could go through woods and footpaths which I could not have done if I had ridden. Now I can only walk about my own garden. It is a question of nerves. If I touch anything, however slightly, I am afraid that I shall fall—that is my only loss. My walking days are over.” But although Mr. Meredith can no longer press up the slopes of Box Hill, or wander among the trees that make the valley of the Leather so beautiful, his home is in the midst of it all. He does not need to go beyond his garden to be in the midst of the Garden of the Gods. He was a young man when he wrote “Love in a Valley,” which a competent critic has declared to be the loveliest love song of its century, but he might have written this to-day :—

When the westerling sun is leaving the valley in gloom
Lovely are the curves of the white owl sweeping.

Wavy in the dusk lit by one large star.

Lone on the fir-branch, his rattle note unvaried.

Brooding o'er the gloom, spins the brown eve-jar.

Darker grows the valley, more and more forgetting :

So were it with me if forgetting could be willed.

There in the midst of all living, singing, flowering things he lives alone and marvels that people think him lonely. His wife has been dead for many years. His daughter is married and lives between Box Hill and Leatherhead. His son, who is in London, comes to see him every fortnight. “I do not feel in the least lonely,” he told me, “I have my books and my thoughts, and besides, I am never lonely, with Nature and the birds and beasts and insects, and the woods and the trees, in which I find a constant companionship.”

Mr. Meredith is practising his own precepts. No one has ever preached more passionately a faith in the divine thing which underlies all the phenomenon of Nature, which is Nature herself. In one of his best known passages he sings :—

The voice of Nature is abroad

This night ; it fills the air with balm ;

Her mystery is o'er the land ;

And he who hears her now, and yields

His being to her yearning tones,

And seats his soul upon her wings,

And broadens o'er this wind-swept world

With her, will gather in the flight

More knowledge of her secret, more

Delight in her beneficence,

Than hours of musing, or the lore

That lives with men could ever give !

But Mr. Meredith is no monk of the Thebaid. Solitary musing may enable you to gather impulses from vernal woods, but the wise man must not confine his study to the fields.

Not solitarily in fields we find

Earth's secret open, though one page is there, . . .

Not where the troubled passions toss the mind,

In turbid cities, can the key be bare.

It hangs for those who hither thither fare

Close inter-threading nature with our kind.

On the whole, Mr. Meredith has pretty closely inter-threaded the natural beauties of Box Hill with

the troubled passions of turbid cities. His days of “hither thither” farming are over, but as the mountain can no longer go to Mahomet, Mahomet goes to the mountain, and it is seldom that Mr. Meredith lacks company. Mr. Morley, Mr. Greenwood, Lady Lugard, the Maxses, and John Burns are frequent visitors, to say nothing of the occasional but frequent arrival of reverend pilgrims at the shrine of the greatest of our living men of letters.

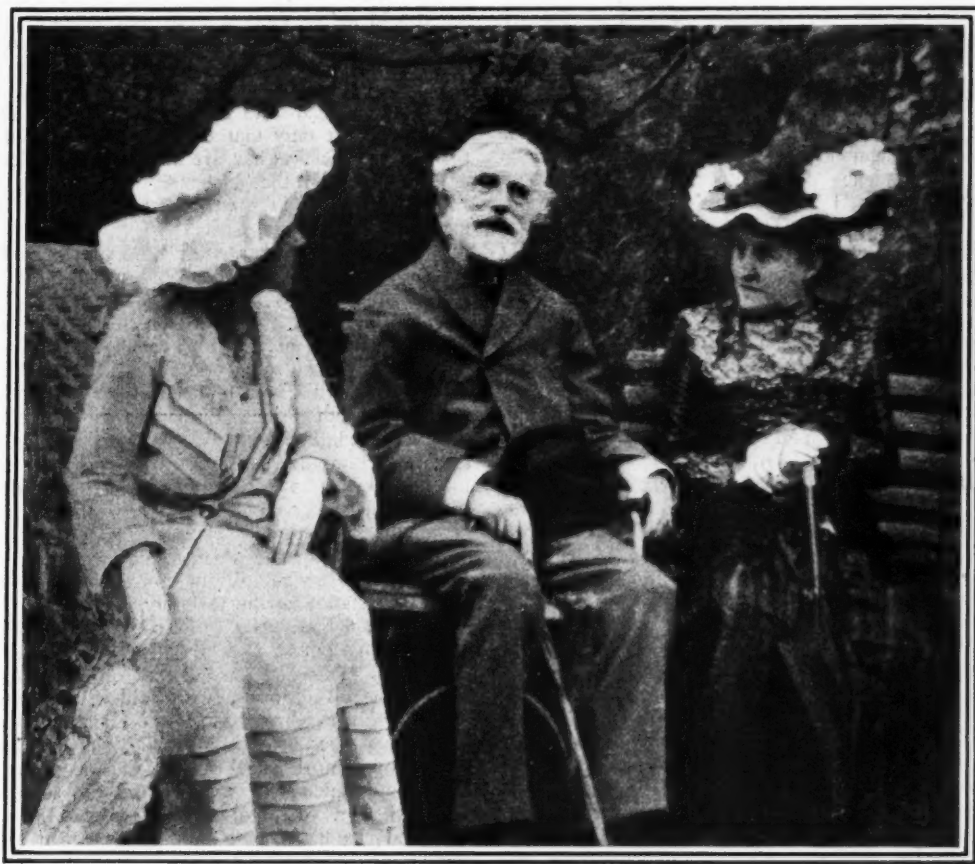
The privilege of visiting Mr. Meredith in his rural retreat is greatly prized by those to whom it is extended, and with reason. Mr. Meredith is one of the most brilliant of living conversationalists. He is great in monologue, great also in repartee, and in the sympathetic converse which enables his visitor to unfold all that is best in him. Those who have sat for hours at a time listening to his illuminating and pregnant talks have carried away an impression of the man which is a compound of all that he has written. There is the poet ; there is the novelist ; there is the politician, the philosophic observer of men and things. His conversation is spiced with plenty of Attic salt, but his humour, although sometimes sardonic, is always genial and kindly.

From his eyrie on the hillside Mr. Meredith ever keeps a keen look-out upon the world and its affairs, and there are few things occurring at home or abroad in which he does not take a keen, sympathetic interest. From old time he has ever been a diligent student and a great admirer of French literature. The day I was there a copy of the *Journal des Débats* was lying on his table ; and the literary side of French journalists, with its peculiar delicate irony, appeals to him much more than the less urbane and more bludgeon-like methods of their English *confrères*. To this, however, an exception must be noted in favour of the *Westminster Gazette*, of which Mr. Meredith is a constant reader, and for which he never hesitates to express his hearty admiration, not only for the excellent English of Mr. Alfred Spender's style, but also for the equipoise and balance which are always displayed in the columns of that paper. It is rare, he says, in English journalism, and very admirable.

But Mr. Meredith has ever been on intimate terms with the editors who have from time to time conducted the journal which was first of all Greenwood's *Pall Mall Gazette*. Mr. Frederick Greenwood has been, and is still, one of the favoured visitors at Box Hill. Mr. Morley, of course, may be said to be, in one sense, one of George Meredith's disciples, and he still remains an intimate friend. For myself, from the time I succeeded Mr. Morley at Northumberland Street, I found in Mr. Meredith the kindest and most encouraging of sympathising friends. He frequently contributed to the columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and I count among the golden days of my editorial experiences the times when we drove over to Box Hill, and spent some delightful hours in listening to the large and luminous discourse of Mr. Meredith, who combines

the acumen of the philosopher with the quick intuition and insight of the poet. At one time Mr. Meredith contemplated writing a novel in which several of his editorial friends were to figure. I always found him in absolute accord with what we used to call in those days "the Gospel according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*," on the following basis:—First, a strong belief in what may now be described as the anti-jingo conception of Imperialism. Mr. Meredith believed

different from Mr. Chamberlain's. There is in him an intense, almost shuddering scorn, of the insolent self-conceit which parades itself under the guise of patriotism, and which regards the Empire as a mere flaunting feather in its cap. If that Empire is to exist, it is Mr. Meredith's deep conviction the people at home must learn to understand and to enter with imaginative insight into the wishes, the aspirations, and the life of the people of our



Photograph by

[E. H. Mills.

Mr. Meredith in his Garden with Sarah Grand.

in the Empire as tending to widen the thoughts of those who were entrusted with its guidance and development. He had a healthy sympathy with the young and vigorous life of the new Commonwealths which have been planted beyond the seas. But it was only of late that the faith that was in him became somewhat overcast, on the ground that he found little evidence that our Imperial race showed any disposition to think imperially. Mr. Meredith's idea of thinking imperially is very

kin beyond the seas. Especially has he been impressed by the indifference shown by most of our people to the extraordinary development in Australia and New Zealand in the direction of the enfranchisement of women. It is one sign among others that we are getting out of touch with the communities that we call ours.

Another point on which we found ourselves in the healthiest accord was the question of that inevitable ascendancy of the United States in the English speak-

ing world. Mr. Meredith was saying that even Mr. Gladstone had seldom shown any prescience in his foreign outlook. I demurred to this, instancing his Atrocity Campaign in 1876. Mr. Meredith pooh-poohed this, on the ground that it was not dictated by any far-sighted political vision, but was due to humanitarian emotion. I then pleaded that Mr. Gladstone had recognised frankly and fully the coming ascendancy of the United States, to which Mr. Meredith replied that that was "a commonplace of politics" which many others had known besides Mr. Gladstone.

"Why," said Mr. Meredith, "many years ago I ventured to express an opinion that the ascendancy of the United States was so certain that we had much better join hands and merge ourselves in the American Republic than sink into the mere position of a dependency of a State in which we had no representation. I have been of that opinion for many years," he said, "but when I first urged it I was subjected to such an outcry that I have said nothing about it for a long time; but I am still of opinion that it would be the best thing for the world. We should have, as I used to say, the Eastern star in the Banner of the Republic. But the English are so wedded to their old institutions that there is no hope of their opening their eyes to this until it is too late. What, for instance, should we do with our crown, or our Monarch in such an alliance? Nevertheless, it is the right thing to do."

Discussing the Americans themselves, he said that he found very great diversity among them. Mr. Choate, for instance, was very sympathetic and receptive. Many of the Americans whom he had met were men of very lofty character, but their financiers were very much like the financiers of other countries, who considered that they had paid sufficient sacrifice to honesty, if they kept within the rules of the game. Still, the American nation was destined to a great future, if only because it was such an amalgamation of nations.

Mr. Meredith is a great believer in the mixing of races. I remember one time we had an amusing conversation, in which he declared that the Saxon was too stodgy, and needed very much to be crossed with the Celt. Of the Celts, he thought the Welsh strain was the best for that purpose. In olden days we both used to be a little more confident concerning the English-speaking man than we found ourselves on the last occasion on which we met. Mr. Meredith said:—

"I hold as strongly as ever I did as to the reality of the general onward sweep in that human race; but, as to whether the English are keeping pace in that movement I have my doubts. Some thirty years ago I began to feel this, and mentioned it to a great friend of mine, one of our modern statesmen, but he would not hear of it. The other day, when I repeated my fears to him, he sighed heavily and said he feared that it was too true, and that our fatal lack of imagination was at the bottom of it all."

Then, launching out into an airy flight as to how it might be best to remedy the deficiencies of our stodgy and limited, snub-nosed Saxons, he said he had at one time proposed to a British minister in jest that if ever we should find ourselves at war with France, we should send out a great leviathan of a steamship to cruise along the coast, landing batches wherever we could, in order to capture as many French women as we could lay our hands upon, married or single. Then, bringing them back to our country, we should marry them off to our peasants, and thus we should supply to our race a quality which we very sorely need. There is with us nothing of the open-mindedness with which the French are prepared to entertain and discuss every idea, providing only that it is properly clothed in academic French. They are also much superior to us, he thinks, in the refinements of life, and the French worship of "*ma mère*" was one of the finest that he knew of.

I asked him whether, failing the heroic modern version of the Rape of the Sabines, which he had suggested, there was any hope of the improvement of our race by crossing with the Jews, who were coming more and more into his country.

"The Jews," he said, "are a fine race. I have a very great regard for the Jews, and I confess I largely sympathise with Prince Bismarck's view that the addition of a little Semitic champagne to our Teutonic stock would improve our beer. They are a fine race, the Jews, but at bottom every Jew is a trifle hard."

He had, however, no sympathy with the anti-Semitic movement.

Another matter upon which I found myself heartily in accord with my very distinguished contributor was in his detestation of the fool fury of Jingoism. He was ever a fighter. His whole conception of life is based upon combat and struggle; but to him the conflict of races and the warfare of States never justifies the savage brutality with which international controversies are carried on in the English press. I do not remember any movement in which sanity and good temper were invoked to check the tide of popular passion, to which Mr. Meredith did not subscribe. Even when, a year ago, he leant rather to the other side, and gave his support to the anti-German movement in favour of establishing a naval station in the North Sea, he was careful to dissociate himself from those who were diligently propagating the notion that Germany had succeeded to Russia as the kind of devil in the English mythology.

"No one," said he, "could read my letter without seeing that I was free from any ill-feeling."

And that is true. There was no ill-temper in it. There was only an intimation that we recognised the possibility of trouble, and stood on our guard.

The chief point, however, on which I found Mr. Meredith more constantly helpful and more inspiring than any other man was on the question of women.

"What Nature originally decreed," he said, "men

are but beginning to see, namely, that women are fitted for most of the avenues open to energy, and by their entering upon active life they will no longer be open to the accusation men so frequently bring against them of being narrow and craven."

He told me last year that he believed in women more than ever; that they had immense possibilities, of which they were becoming more and more conscious. For ages they had been compelled to be the mere bearers of children and the keepers of a comfortable home for men; but nowadays, the wider outlook that had opened before them had brought

Balfour and other Conservatives support women's suffrage, because they believe that women would always vote for the Conservatives. To them I reply that even if they were at first to vote Conservative, they would not always do so, and they would very soon emancipate themselves, and take an independent course. For my own part, I am prepared cheerfully to face the bad quarter of an hour after their enfranchisement, believing that it would soon work itself right. Anyhow, I am in favour of giving them all a vote. Until you throw open to women every avenue of employment in which they can use



Mr. Meredith's Swiss Chalet, at Box Hill, where he does his work.

home to their consciousness the fact that these two things did not constitute the sum of the service which they could render to the race. Women, however, he said, had two great defects or faults. The first was timidity. They had been kept subjected so long that they were often greatly lacking in courage. The other defect was their liability to be carried off their feet by a great wave of emotion.

"Nevertheless," he said, "I am strongly in favour of women's suffrage. I would give them all a vote, and give it them at once. My political friends shudder when I say this, and ask me how I dare face the enfranchisement of a class which is liable to such sudden stampedes under the flush of a great emotion. They also point out that Mr. Arthur

their faculties, you will never realise the service which they can render. Women would make excellent preachers and ministers of the Gospel. A woman has an excellent pigeon-holing mind, and therefore would make a good lawyer. She can argue a case with excellent subtlety and ingenuity, and is specially adroit in taking advantage of the weaknesses of her opponent. "But, of course, I do not say," continued Mr. Meredith, "that women can do everything that men can do, but they should be allowed to try to find out by experience what they can do, and what they cannot; they should be encouraged to try, for, as I say, their great fault is timidity. They are afraid to venture. Most of my men friends, however, shrink from giving women this

liberty. As I once wrote long ago, men have got past Seraglio Point, but they have not yet doubled Cape Turk, and this Turkish idea is very strong in the male breast. There is a curious antagonism between the sexes, which, although latent and unsuspected, is always present. It is due to the long ages during which woman has been subjected to the dominance of the man. There is a certain contempt on the part of man for the creature whom he has subdued and made a minister to his own gratification. Even among civilised races, where women are treated with all outward show of deference, there is always a subtle, underlying contempt, and this begets on the part of women a certain sense of resentment, which finds expression in many ways."

I said that I feared that the woman's cause had rather gone back of late years.

"No, no," said he; "it is but the fall of the wave, which will rise again. There has been no ebb in the tide."

Then, varying the metaphor, he said, "Women are not lighting fires which they cannot maintain. They are steadily working. It heartens one to see women banded together in union. I get many letters from women all over the country which tell me that a great, steady, silent movement is going on all the time. Nevertheless, there is still a great deal of brutality inflicted by men upon women, even in the most advanced races."

Like all serious-minded natures, Mr. Meredith is profoundly religious, although his method of phrasing his convictions would jar somewhat upon the orthodox. One of his grievances is that religion has to suffer a heavy handicap in being saddled with the burden of a multitude of beliefs and myths, which are essentially material. To him the need of presenting a more scientific aspect of religion is just as great as the importance of presenting the Christian ideal was to the Apostles who went forth to combat

against the materialised conception of the anthropomorphic paganism. The idols of the marketplace, the idols of the temples, have become to his thinking materialised obstacles in the way of a realisation of religion. From the Roman Catholic Church little could be expected in the way of this new reformation, but he thought Protestant ministers ought to set about the task, and especially in drawing a much broader line between the teachings of the Old Testament and the higher and more spiritual revelation of Christ.

"I see," he said to me, "the revelation of God to man in the history of the world, and in the individual experience of each of us in the progressive triumph of God, and the working of the law by which wrong works out its own destruction. I cannot resist the conviction that there is something more in the world than Nature. Nature is blind. Her law works without regard to individuals. She cares only for the type. To her, life and death are the same. Ceaselessly she works, pressing ever for the improvement of the type. If man should fail her, she will create some other being; but that she has failed with man I am loath to admit, nor do I see any evidence of it. It would be good for us," he added thoughtfully, "if we were to take a lesson from Nature in this respect, and cease to be so wrapped up in individuals, to allow our interests to go out to the race. We should all attain more happiness, especially if we ceased to care so exclusively for the individual I. Happiness is usually a negative thing. Happiness is the absence of unhappiness."

I demurred rather to this, and said I thought that there was a positive exhilaration in doing things, which was not negative.

"Yes," he said, "but you cannot always be on the dance. Afterwards comes a calm, peace and the absence of fret."



General View of Portsmouth Harbour—Inspected by the King when on his visit to Admiral Fisher.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

An Authoritative Statement of Both Sides of the Case.

Desiring to enable our readers to form an impartial judgment on the merits of the dispute which is now being fought out in the Far East, we have secured a specially prepared Statement of the points at issue from Authoritative Sources on both sides.

The Japanese Case.

THE ground covered by the recent negotiations with Russia included both Manchuria and Korea, although the Russian Government persisted in ignoring that essential point. It was evident, from the clear statement that the Japanese Government made to the Russian Government—made at the time of the presentation of her minimum demands—that no reply would be possible which excluded Manchuria.

After the Chino-Japanese war in 1895, Russia, France, and Germany objected to Japan's annexing the Liao-tung peninsula, on the ground that such annexation was dangerous to the peace of the extreme Orient. The Emperor of Japan listened to the seemingly well-intentioned advice of the three Powers, and retroceded the peninsula *sans condition*. But why, it may be asked, did not the Japanese diplomats obtain from these intervening Powers assurance that they too would never attempt to annex the peninsula under any form or pretext whatever?

The case was as follows. The intervention of these three Powers began in Tokio with diplomatic notes sent by their Ministers to the Foreign Office on April 23rd, 1895, *i.e.*, a week after the signing of the Peace of Shimonoseki. Russia had already been sending out powerful battleships to the Far Eastern waters since the end of March, 1895, and France and Germany joined her in the demonstration. The Japanese Government now considered it necessary to ascertain two things before taking a decisive step—first, whether Russia really meant to fight with Japan, and, secondly, to what extent was the aid from the side of England to be relied upon? Hence, in order to gain

time, Count Mutsi instructed the Japanese Minister in St. Petersburg to see the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs and make representation to the effect that the Japanese Government wished the Russian Government to *reconsider* the question. This was a fatal step, for Russia refused to change her views, and went on increasing her armament and that of her allies in the East to the point that it was now too late to bring up the fresh demand for assurance that the Powers, too, will not annex Liao-tung in the future. At the same time it became clear that nothing could be expected from England beyond benevolent neutrality. Thus an important chance was let slip.

The refusal of Admiral Alexeieff in the recent negotiations to admit Japan's reasonable demand with regard to Manchuria had a most serious significance. It destroys the only grounds on which Japan consented, after her victory over China, to evacuate the Manchurian territory which belonged to her, with the consent of China herself, and justified the Emperor of Japan in raising that delicate question once more. For if China is not to retain sovereign rights over Manchuria, then Port Arthur, together with the territory behind it, ought justly to revert to Japan, who had won it in war, and had taken it over with the full consent of its rightful masters.

The Japanese Government could not imagine that the action of Admiral Alexeieff in this matter would be upheld by the authorities at St. Petersburg; but to the end the final word in the negotiations was entrusted solely in the hands of the Viceroy.

The Russian military occupation of Manchuria was effected on the pretext that the Boxer disturbances

rendered it necessary for the protection of the Eastern Chinese Railway. Even supposing this to have been a sufficient reason, there was no cause of fear from this same source at the end of 1903; but the Russian Government increased her forces in the province. Her continued occupation of Newchwang, in spite of the fact that this port is one formally opened by China to the trade of the world, constituted a grave menace to the integrity of China. Had the other Powers taken the same precautions as did Japan at Newchwang in 1900, there would have never arisen the necessity for Russian occupation of the town. The Russian authorities, not content with administering the town, appointed a Russian custom-house officer and paid the revenue from the customs into the Russo-Chinese Bank. Russia also collected on her own behalf the junk dues, amounting to a considerable sum, which in reality belonged to the Chinese authorities. In spite of repeated promises, no move was made by the Russian authorities in Manchuria to evacuate Newchwang. As a result foreign trade was exposed to considerable dangers, and the treaty rights of the various Powers with China were infringed.

In a convention which China signed, Russia agreed to evacuate Manchuria and hand back the province to Chinese administration. With this administration the Russian authorities had tampered in a very vital manner. By means of a secret understanding arrived at between the diplomatic representative at Port Arthur and the Governor-General of Mukden, the Chinese governors were forced to disband to a large extent their troops, which had as a result, both directly and indirectly, the increase of brigandage, formerly controlled by the Chinese authorities. The Russian authorities created out of this increase of brigandage a proof of the impossibility of evacuating Manchuria at the given dates. In expeditions against the brigands, prisoners were not punished, but released and taken into Russian service. Under Japan's treaties with China, Japanese subjects had every right to travel in Manchuria and to conduct business operations there; but the Russian authorities put every obstacle in the way of Japanese settlers. Notwithstanding this, Japanese interests in Manchuria were very considerable and increased in value.

When Japan wished to conclude a new treaty of commerce with China, the Russian Minister at Peking attempted to influence the Chinese authorities against the opening of two Manchurian towns to the trade of the world, although these towns were situated in territory which should already have been evacuated by the Russian troops and handed back to Chinese

control. Japanese diplomacy was, however, able to overcome this Russian resistance at Peking, and concluded her treaty with China.

While Japan's vital interests centre in Korea, the safety of Japanese interests in the Peninsula depends on China's territorial integrity in Manchuria. To insist upon the evacuation of Manchuria is thus to secure Korea. Russia has no treaty right to station any troops in Manchuria. The evacuation ought to include the railway guards. Article II. of the Manchurian Convention provides, among other things, that, on the Russian withdrawal, China shall protect the railways and their staffs, according to Article 5 of the Agreement entered into with the Russo-Chinese Bank on August 27th, 1896. But Article 5 of the last-mentioned Agreement says that the Chinese Government shall protect the railways and the staffs thereof, under laws devised by it (the Chinese Government), and there is no Chinese law recognising the protection of the railways by Russian troops.

With regard to Korea, Japan has always occupied a special position, but she has never taken any action prejudicial to the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the country. Korea first obtained her independence through the Japanese war with China, and in all the conventions into which the Japanese Government has entered with other Powers with regard to Korea, the independence has always taken a prominent place. The relations of Japan and Russia are regulated by the Nissi-Rosen Treaty, signed April 25th, 1898, which recognises the special position of Japan in Korea, and pledges the Russian authorities not to impede Japanese development. The text of this Treaty is as follows:—

ARTICLE I.—The Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia recognise finally the sovereignty and the entire independence of Korea, and mutually engage to abstain from all direct interference in the internal affairs of this country.

ARTICLE II.—Desiring to remove every possible cause of misunderstanding in the future, the Imperial Governments of Japan and of Russia mutually agree, should Korea have recourse to counsel and assistance, either of Japan or of Russia, not to take any steps as to the nomination of military instructors or financial advisers, without having first arrived at a mutual understanding.

ARTICLE III.—In view of the great development which the commercial and industrial enterprises of Japan have made in Korea, as well as of the considerable number of Japanese subjects residing in this country, the Imperial Russian Government will not impede in any way the development of the commercial and industrial relations between Japan and Korea.

One of the reasons for the Anglo-Japanese Convention of 1903 was the maintenance of the integrity of Korea; it formed only a reiteration of Japan's constant policy with regard to both China and Korea.

Notwithstanding Russia's pledges not to impede the development of Japanese commercial interests in

Korea, no opportunity was taken of the opening of the port of June, preferred for the construction of the open sea. The Minister of the Interior in the event, besides the ready to integrity that of

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Korea, the successive Russian Ministers at Seoul lost no opportunity of influencing the Korean Government against Japanese enterprises. A notable instance was the Russian opposition to the granting to Japan of the Seoul-Wiju railway concession, although in June, 1898, the Korean Government had granted preferential rights to Japan in respect of railway construction throughout Korean territory. By opposing the opening of Wiju to foreign trade, the Russian Minister attempted to place a very serious obstacle in the way of the growth of Japanese enterprise. But besides commercial obstacles, Russia showed herself ready to ignore her Convention recognising Korean integrity and attempted to violate it as she had violated that of China.

Masampo faces the Japanese coast across the Tushima Straits, and its strategic importance has always been fully realised in Japan.

Nothing could put a greater strain upon Russo-Japanese relations than an attempt to obtain a foothold for Russia at Masampo, of all places. Yet in the spring of 1900 the attempt was made, and made not altogether unsuccessfully, at Seoul, by the same Russian diplomatist, M. Pavloff, who had obtained at Peking the Russian lease of Port Arthur.

Later still, in North Korea, under cover of a timber concession, Russia proceeded, in 1903, to occupy Korean territory, despite the protests of the Korean authorities. As if to assume to herself rights in Korea which she never possessed, Russia did not cease her operations in North Korea even during the course of the negotiations at Tokio. An independent Korea is vital to Japan's future.

In the words of the official *communiqué* :—

"It is absolutely indispensable to the safety and welfare of Japan that the independence and territorial integrity of Korea should be maintained, and that Japan's own paramount interests there should be safeguarded.

"Accordingly, the Japanese Government find it impossible to view with indifference an action endangering the position of Korea.

"Russia, despite her solemn Treaty with China and her repeated assurances to the Powers, not only continues in occupation of Manchuria, but has even taken aggressive action in Korean territory.

"Should once Manchuria be annexed to Russia, the independence of Korea would naturally be impossible.

"This must, no doubt, be acknowledged by Russia herself, because in 1895 Russia expressly intimated to Japan that the possession of the Liao-tung Peninsula by Japan would not only constitute a constant menace to

the capital of China, but would render the independence of Korea illusory.

"Under these circumstances, the Japanese Government, being desirous of securing a permanent peace in the Far East by means of direct negotiations with the Russian Government, with a view to arriving at a friendly adjustment of mutual interests, both in Manchuria and Korea, where the interests of Japan and Russia meet, communicated such desire to the Russian Government towards the end of July last, and invited them to meet it. The Russian Government then expressed their willing consent.

"Accordingly, on the 12th August last, the Japanese Government proposed to the Russian Government, through their representative at St. Petersburg, a basis of agreement on the subject, which was substantially as follows :—

"1. A mutual engagement to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Chinese and Korean Empires.

"2. A mutual engagement to maintain the principle of the equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in those two countries.

"3. Reciprocal recognition of Japan's preponderating interests in Korea and Russia's special interests in railway enterprises in Manchuria, and mutual recognition of the right of Japan and Russia respectively to take such measures as may be necessary for the protection of the above-mentioned respective interests in so far as the principle set forth in Article 1 is not infringed.

"4. Recognition by Russia of the exclusive right of Japan to give advice and assistance to Korea in the interest of reform and good government in the Peninsular Empire.

"5. An engagement on the part of Russia not to impede an eventual extension of the Korean Railway into Southern Manchuria, so as to connect with the East China and Shan-hai-kwan and Newchwang lines.

"It was originally the intention of the Japanese Government that Conferences should take place directly between their representative at St. Petersburg and the Russian authorities, so that the progress of the negotiations might be facilitated, and the solution of the situation be expedited as much as possible.

"However, as the Russian Government absolutely refused to give effect to the above intention, on the plea of the Tsar's trip abroad, and for several other reasons, it was unavoidably decided to conduct the negotiations in Tokio. And it was not until October 3rd last that the Russian Government presented any sober-minded counter-proposals. Even thereby she

declined to pledge herself to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China, and to stipulate the maintenance of the principle of the equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in China, and, moreover, requested Japan to declare Manchuria and its littoral as being entirely outside her sphere of interest. Russia, further, put several restrictions upon Japan's freedom of action in Korea. For instance, while recognising the right of Japan to despatch troops to Korea when necessary for the protection of her interests there, Russia refused to allow Japan to use any portion of Korean territory for strategic purposes. In fact, Russia went so far as to propose to establish a neutral zone in the Korean territory North of the thirty-ninth parallel.

"The Japanese Government utterly failed to see why Russia, who hitherto so often professed to have no intention of absorbing Manchuria, should be disinclined to insert in the proposed Convention a clause which is in complete harmony with her own repeatedly declared principle respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China. This refusal of the Russian Government has all the more impressed upon the Japanese Government the necessity, at all events, of the insertion of that Clause.

"Japan has important commercial interests in Manchuria, and entertains no small hope of their further great development. And politically she has even greater interests there, on account of Manchuria's relations with Korea, so that she could not possibly recognise Manchuria as being entirely outside her sphere of interest.

"For these reasons the Japanese Government decided absolutely to reject the Russian proposals in this respect.

"Accordingly the Japanese Government explained the above views to the Russian Government, and at the same time introduced other necessary amendments into the Russian counter-proposals. They further proposed, with regard to the neutral zone, that if one was to be created it should be established on both sides of the boundary line between Korea and Manchuria with equal width, say, of fifty kilometres.

"After repeated discussions in Tokio, the Japanese Government finally presented to the Russian Government their definitive Amendments on October 30 last.

"The Japanese Government then frequently urged the Russian Government for a Reply, which was again and again delayed, and was only delivered on December 11 last.

"In that Reply the Russian Government suppressed the Clause relating to Manchuria, so as to make the proposed Convention entirely Korean, and maintained their original demands in regard to the non-employment by Japan of any part of Korean territory for strategic purposes, as well as to neutral zone.

"But the exclusion of Manchuria from the proposed Convention was contrary to the original object of the negotiation, which was to remove every cause for conflict between the two countries by a friendly arrangement of their interests both in Manchuria and Korea. Accordingly, the Japanese Government asked the Russian Government to reconsider the question, and again proposed the removal of the restriction as to the use of Korean territory and entire suppression of neutral zone on the ground that if Russia is opposed to have it established equally on the Manchurian side, it should no more be established on the Korean side.

"The last Reply of Russia was received in Tokio on the 6th January last.

"In this Reply, it is true, Russia proposed to agree to insert the following Clause in the proposed Agreement:—

"Recognition by Japan of Manchuria and its littoral as being outside her sphere of interests, while Russia within the limits of that Province will not impede Japan or other Powers in the enjoyment of rights and privileges acquired by them under existing Treaties with China, exclusive of the establishment of settlements."

"But this was proposed by the Russian Government, to be agreed to only on conditions of maintaining the clauses regarding neutral zone in Korean territory only, and the non-employment of any Korean territory for strategic purposes—conditions the impossibility for Japan of accepting which had already been fully explained to them. It should further be observed that no mention was made at all in the Russian Reply of the territorial integrity of China in Manchuria, and it must be self-evident to everybody that the engagement as now proposed by the Russian Government to be agreed to, would be of no practical value so long as it was not accompanied by a definite stipulation regarding the independence and territorial integrity of China in respect of Manchuria. Because Treaty rights of Powers in Manchuria being only co-existing with the sovereignty of China over that Province, an eventual absorption of Manchuria by Russia would annul at once those rights and privileges acquired by the Powers in that region by virtue of Treaties with China.

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"Therefore, the Japanese Government deemed it indispensable to obtain Russia's agreement to the maintenance of the territorial integrity of China in Manchuria. But, as regards the question of the establishment of settlements in Manchuria, the Japanese Government, although they could not waive for ever that right acquired by virtue of the Supplementary Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Japan and China, went even so far as to declare, in the interest of a speedy and friendly conclusion of the negotiation, that they would not insist upon an immediate execution of that right regardless of the attitude of a third Power having the same right.

"With regard to Korea, the Japanese Government decided to adhere to their amendments, as there was absolutely no room for concession.

"On those lines they renewed on the 13th of January last their request to the Russian Government to reconsider the question, and have since frequently urged them to send an early reply. But the Russian Government, so far from forwarding it, did not even indicate any date for it.

"The Japanese Government have throughout the negotiations been actuated by the principles of

moderation and impartiality, and have demanded of the Russian Government nothing more than the recognition of a principle which has been repeatedly and voluntarily declared by Russia herself, while the Russian Government have persistently refused to accede thereto.

"While unduly delaying to hand their reply, whenever they had to make one, they have, on the other hand, eagerly augmented their Naval and Military preparations in the Far East. In fact, large Russian forces are already on the Korean frontier.

"The Japanese Government, animated by a sincere desire for peace, have been exercising the utmost degree of patience, but now they are reluctantly compelled by the action of Russia to give up all hopes of reconciliation, to break off the negotiations, and to take such independent action as may be necessary for defending Japan's rights and interests."

Japan has taken every precaution to secure the integrity of China and Korea being respected during the war, and subscribed to Mr. Hay's note on the neutrality of China. With Korea the Japanese Government has entered into a treaty of friendship, the terms of which make it very clear that Japan has no designs upon the independence of Korea.

The Russian Case.

THE ports of the Liao-tung Peninsula are the only ice-free ports available as a terminus of the Siberian Railway in the Yellow Sea. The only alternative would have been a port in Korea, which would not have met with the Japanese approval. So far from the Russian lease of Port Arthur constituting a menace to the integrity of Korea, it is noteworthy that her occupation of the Liao-tung Peninsula was followed by the conclusion of the Nissi-Rosen treaty, limiting her influence in Korea and recognising the Japanese special commercial position there.

On September 8th, 1896, the Chinese Government entered into an arrangement with the Russo-Chinese Bank for the formation of the Eastern Chinese Railway Company, which was to devote itself to "the construction and working of a railway within the confines of China from one of the points on the western borders of the province of Heh-lung Kiang to one of the points on the eastern borders of the province of

Kirin, and to the connection of this railway with those branches which the Imperial Russian Government will construct to the Chinese frontier from Trans-Baikalia and the Southern Ussuri lines."

These commercial concessions were conducted and obtained with every publicity, and in July, 1897, the articles of association of the new company were published. In November, 1898, the German Government occupied the port of Kiao-Chau and obtained a lease from the Chinese Government. This action on their part against the Chinese Empire called forth no demand from Japan. The Russian Government felt very strongly the necessity of securing some suitable ice-free winter quarters for their fleet, and obtained permission from Peking to use Port Arthur. The British Government used all its influence at Peking to obtain the opening of Port Arthur and Talienwan as treaty ports. This opened before the Russian Government the very serious possibility of

being deprived of any ice-free harbour, the necessity of which to her had never been denied, and in March, 1898, the Russian Government obtained a formal lease of the two harbours on the same terms as Kiao-Chau, and received also permission to carry the Manchurian railway to Port Arthur.

The occupation of these two ports was accompanied by assurances on the part of the Russian Government that it had "no intention of infringing the rights and privileges guaranteed by existing treaties between China and foreign countries" and that no interference with Chinese sovereignty was contemplated.

Lord Salisbury, on March 18th, 1898, in a letter addressed to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, gave the following statement as to his views upon the Russian occupation of an ice-free port:—

The construction of railways, so long as the natural flow of trading along them is not obstructed or diverted by administrative regulations, must always be one of the most powerful means by which the ends desired by Her Majesty's Government may be obtained. It is with satisfaction, therefore, that they view the scheme of railway extension which is to traverse Manchuria from north to south, and ultimately to connect Talienwan with the general system of Russian railways. The ice-free port in the Far East has always seemed to Her Majesty's Government to be a legitimate object of Russian ambition and they have no objection to offer to its acquisition.

Lord Salisbury objected to the occupation of Port Arthur, as it was useless for commercial purposes, but of great military strength and strategic importance.

The Russian Government, however, maintained that Talienwan was worthless without Port Arthur, as Russia "must have a safe harbour for her fleet, which could not be at the mercy of the elements at Vladivostok or dependent upon the goodwill of Japan."

The Russian Government undertook that Talienwan should be thrown open to foreign trade, but declined to alter the *status* of Port Arthur as "a closed and principally military port." Two commercial ports so close together would have been useless.

Japan, who now claims special rights because of her forced retrocession of the peninsula, made no protest, and so far from regarding the lease as a violation of China's integrity, assisted Great Britain to obtain from China a lease of Wei-hai-Wei, a port situated in China proper.

By a friendly arrangement with Great Britain, Russia obtained recognition of her special position with regard to railways in North China. Under this agreement Great Britain undertook "not to seek for her own account, or on behalf of British subjects or of others, any railway concessions to the north of the Great Wall of China, and not to obstruct, directly or

indirectly, applications for railway concessions in that region supported by the Russian Government," and Russia entered into a reciprocal undertaking with regard to railway concessions in the basin of the Yang-tze Kiang.

Anxious to meet Japan in a friendly spirit, Russia entered into an agreement with that Power with regard to Korea, and offered to recognise her special commercial position in the country. She also at the same time took steps with Japan to ensure the integrity and independence of Korea under a mutual recognition of equal political rights. Russia pledged herself in the Nissi-Rosen Treaty of April 25, 1898, "in view of the wide development taken by the commercial and industrial enterprises of Japan in Korea, and the large number of Japanese subjects residing in that country, not to hinder in any way the development of commercial and industrial relations between Japan and Korea."

In this Convention, however, she maintained her equal political rights with Japan in Korea, and it is these rights that she was prepared to give up in the recent negotiations, in the hope of by this means securing a peaceful settlement.

Her commercial concessions in Korea, however, are extensive. Russia considers that if she was prepared to waive her political rights in Korea, Japan should have been then prepared to abandon any political rights she might have claimed in Manchuria, where the Japanese interests are not very extensive.

Japan, however, did not meet Russia on the same plane of a desire for a frank and open understanding with regard to Korea, and although she signed the Nissi-Rosen Treaty, she immediately followed it by obtaining from the Korean Government an agreement conceding to Japan preferential rights in respect of railway construction throughout Korean territory.

Following upon the lease of Port Arthur and Talienwan, the Eastern Chinese Railway Company at once took steps to forward the construction of the railway joining the Siberian line with Port Arthur. Every care was taken by the Russian Government to make it clear to the world that, however many rights China might have been willing to grant to the railway company, the Russian Government was determined that nothing should be done to interfere with Chinese arrangements already existing.

On December 30th, 1899, Count Muravieff wrote to the Russian Ambassador at Washington that as regards ports outside the leased territories, "the settlement of the question of Customs belongs to China herself, and the Imperial Government has no intention

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whatever of claiming any privileges for its own subjects to the exclusion of other foreigners." This, of course, was conditional to the utterance of similar declarations by others.

The middle of 1900 saw the outbreak of the Boxer disturbances in North China, and Manchuria was the scene of the most violent anti-foreign demonstrations. The railway laid by the Eastern Chinese Company at such enormous expense was largely destroyed, the lives of Russian subjects were lost, and it became imperative for the Russian Government to take the necessary measures to secure her interests. The Chinese attack upon Blagovestchensk was the final reason which decided the Russian Government that the occupation of Manchuria was necessary to secure peace, and Russian troops were dispatched to the treaty port of Newchwang in response to a united request for protection from the foreign consuls. The Japanese consul joined only for the sake of unanimity, but acknowledged that the forces at his command were insufficient for the protection of the town, and the Russian troops were able to save the town from a determined attack by an army of Boxers. Owing to the flight of many of the Chinese officials, the Russians assumed the administration of the town, maintaining always their consul. Later, a joint board of Russian and Chinese officials carried on the administration.

The question of Newchwang is one upon which there is much difference of opinion, but it must not be forgotten that the Russians brought their forces to that town in the first instance in response to a definite request to defend the town against a Boxer attack. That they should have remained in occupation was due surely to the disturbed state of Manchuria, and to a necessity for being prepared for all eventualities during the course of the negotiations with Japan. Russia has never ceased to recognise that Newchwang was specially placed with regard to her occupation. She had the receipts of the customs deposited in the Russo-Chinese Bank. Since she was responsible for the maintenance of order, she considered herself also responsible for the money collected, which formed part of the security given by China to the foreign bondholders. On April 30 Lord Cranborne stated in the House of Commons that the duties collected by the Imperial Maritime Customs at Newchwang are paid into the Russo-Chinese Bank to the credit of the Chinese Government, minus the monthly amount required for the support of the Customs Office.

The native customs were formerly administered by the Chinese taotai. This administration has been replaced by Russian, and it is reported that the receipts of the native customs are used for the improvement of the town and useful sanitary improvements, necessary against plague and cholera, etc. All the money expended in this way is accounted for. The only change introduced by the Russian authorities in the Customs House was the replacing of a Russian official who had resigned from the Customs service by another Russian.

The question of Newchwang would have settled itself in the very near future, as soon as Russia had reassured all the Powers having treaties with China that she had no intention of placing any obstacle in the way of the fulfilment of these treaties. That promise on the part of Russia guaranteed that Newchwang would have been restored to its old state.

The Russian Government gave an explanation to the Powers, in September 1900, of the reasons which had forced her to intervene in Manchuria. In this she stated that Russia had been induced to occupy Newchwang and march her troops into Manchurian territories by the hostile acts of the rebels and the Chinese soldiers. These were temporary measures, which were exclusively prompted by the necessity of warding off the aggressive acts of these disturbers of the peace, and could in no way be regarded as indicating independent plans, which were completely foreign to the policy of the Imperial Government. When lasting order had been established in Manchuria, the Russian Government would not fail to recall her troops from these territories of the neighbouring Empire, provided that the action of China or other Powers did not force her to adopt a different course.

The course of events and the necessity of arriving at some *modus vivendi* pending a settlement with China, rendered it advisable for the Russian authorities at Port Arthur to conclude a temporary arrangement with the local Governor of Mukden to remain in force until a regular convention should be drawn up in Peking. This purely local arrangement having been grossly exaggerated, it was thought well by the Russian Government to state the true facts of the case. Count Lamsdorff, therefore, assured the British Ambassador in St. Petersburg that it was quite untrue that Russia had concluded, or was engaged in concluding, with China a convention or permanent arrangement which would give her new rights and a virtual protectorate in Southern Manchuria. No arrangement, he added, had been made in contemplation of any alteration in the former international *status* of that province, which would be restored to China, when all the temporary measures taken by the Russian military authorities would cease, and everything at Newchwang and elsewhere be replaced in its former position.

Manchuria, although occupied by the Russian troops whose first duty was the protection of the railway line, was not easily pacified. The brigands, always a source of disturbance under the Chinese administration, received added support from the Boxers and the disbanded Chinese troops. This notwithstanding, the Russian Government pledged herself to China to evacuate as soon as possible, and when there would be no fear of damage to her railway.

On April 8th, 1902, Russia signed a definite evacuation convention with China, whereby the whole of Manchuria was to be evacuated within eighteen months, subject always to definite and very necessary

conditions. The most important of these conditions was that the evacuation should be carried out "unless the actions of China or other Powers are such as to threaten Russia's interests in that country."

The first steps in the observance of Russia's promise to China to evacuate Manchuria, showed the Russian Government so clearly that the resulting disturbances would be so enormously severe, that it was found necessary to delay the further evacuation until the country should be more settled. On April 29th, 1903, the Russian Government officially announced the withdrawal of her troops from the Shingking province, and Admiral Alexeieff published a proclamation that foreigners might travel in the Mukden province without a passport. In April the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Peking discussed with the Chinese authorities measures for the safeguarding of Russian interests in Manchuria, so that the evacuation might proceed smoothly. These measures had for object only the ensuring of the preservation of order and tranquillity, after the Russian troops had marched out of the Province. Russia had absolutely no intention of placing impediments in the way of foreign trade.

Much misapprehension having arisen with regard to these precautionary measures, the Russian ambassador in London was instructed to give to Lord Lansdowne the following statement, which was given to the House of Lords on May 1st:—

"The discussions which are proceeding at Peking concern Manchuria alone, and have reference to certain guarantees which are indispensable for securing the most important Russian interests in the province after the withdrawal of the Russian troops. As for measures which might tend to exclude foreign Consuls or obstructing foreign commerce and the use of ports, such measures are far from entering into the intentions of the Imperial Government. They consider, on the contrary, that the development of foreign commerce is one of the main objects for which the Russian Government have undertaken the construction of the lines of railway in that part of the world.

On July 21 all the Governments interested in the opening of Manchurian ports received a note removing finally the misapprehension that Russia was anxious to oppose the opening. The unsettled state of Manchuria and the paucity of the country's trade convinced Russia that further open ports were not a vital necessity, but beyond that she never opposed in any way.

With regard to the settlement in the open ports of Manchuria, which Russia was reported to have objected to, it must be remembered that China herself has drawn a distinct line between the ports open by her own will and those opened from the pressure of foreign Powers. In the former she does not grant distinct concessions to foreign peoples; she only grants them the right of leasing land from Chinese. Recently the ports of Sinwantao and Peking were opened in this way. Thus Russia, in objecting to the question of settlement, was only following out the Chinese rule, and not instituting a new rule of her

own. So far from Russia objecting to foreign Consuls being appointed to these ports, it was in her interest to have these officials. This is easily understood when it is remembered that Russia has not sufficient capital available for the development of Manchuria commercially, and that she regarded the introduction of foreign capital for this purpose as indispensable. Foreign capitalists do not, as a rule, invest their money in places where they cannot have a Consul as a national representative and as a source of information. Therefore, for Russia to have objected to the appointing of Consuls was for her to oppose a project which formed part of her Far Eastern policy. It is true that she did not consider the time propitious for the opening of additional ports in Manchuria, considering that the trade was not sufficiently large nor the country sufficiently settled. The idea that she, through her Minister in Peking, protested against the ratification of the new commercial treaties, is not true.

In the original railway concession granted to Count Cassini by China, Russia was given sole right of building railways in Manchuria, and this right was confirmed to her by the agreement with Great Britain, by which the latter recognised that the privilege of building railways north of the Great Wall was essentially Russian.

The one point upon which the negotiations hinged with regard to Korea was the necessity felt by Russia that the Straits of Korea should not be turned into a fortified waterway dominated by Japanese guns. Russia's position, with her two defensive posts at Vladivostok and Port Arthur, separated by the Peninsula of Korea, rendered it impossible for her to permit any action by Japan which would close the water communications between these two ports.

With regard to the recent negotiations, the Russian Government published the following official *communiqué*:—

"Last year the Tokio Cabinet, on the pretext of establishing the balance of power and a more settled order of things on the shores of the Pacific, submitted to the Imperial Government a proposal for the revision of existing Treaties with Korea. Russia consented, and, in consequence of the establishment at that time of a Viceroyalty in the Far East, Admiral Alexeieff was charged, by Imperial command, to draw up a project for a new understanding with Japan, with the co-operation of the Russian Minister at Tokio, who was entrusted with the negotiations with the Japanese Government.

"In spite of the fact that the exchange of views with the Tokio Cabinet on this subject took a friendly character, Japanese social circles and the local and Foreign Press attempted in every way to produce a warlike ferment among the Japanese, and to bring the Government into an armed conflict with Russia.

"Under the influence of such feeling the Tokio Cabinet began to put forward greater and greater

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demands in the negotiations, at the same time taking the most extensive measures to make the country ready for war. All these circumstances could, of course, not disturb Russia's equanimity, but they induced her also on her part to take due Military and Naval measures. Nevertheless, in order to preserve peace in the Far East, Russia, in so far as her incontestable rights and interests permitted, gave the necessary attention to the wishes manifested by the Tokio Cabinet, and declared herself ready, in virtue of the conditions of an understanding, to recognise Japan's privileged commercial and economic position in the Korean Peninsula, with the concession of the right to protect that position by armed force in the event of disturbances occurring in that country.

"At the same time while rigorously observing the fundamental principle of her policy regarding Korea, whose independence and integrity was guaranteed by previous understandings with Japan and Treaties with other Powers, Russia insisted :—

"1. On the mutual and unconditional guarantee of this fundamental principle.

"2. On the undertaking to use no part of Korea for strategic purposes, as authorisation of such action on the part of any Foreign Power would be directly opposed to the principle of the independence of Korea.

"3. On the preservation of full freedom of navigation through the Straits of Korea.

"The project, elaborated in such a sense, did not satisfy the Japanese Government, which, in its last proposals, not only declined to accept the conditions which were to constitute a guarantee of the independence of Korea, but also began at the same time to insist on provisions affecting the question of Manchuria being incorporated in the said project. Such demands on the part of Japan were naturally inadmissible. The question of Russia's position in Manchuria concerns in the first place China herself, and then all the Powers having commercial interests in China. The Imperial Government therefore saw absolutely no reason to incorporate in a special Treaty with Japan regarding Korean affairs any provisions concerning territory occupied by Russian troops.

"The Imperial Government, however, does not refuse, so long as the occupation of Manchuria lasts, to recognise both the sovereignty of the Bogdo Khan, Emperor of China, in Manchuria and the privileges acquired there by the Powers through Treaties with China. A declaration to this effect has already been made to the Foreign Cabinets.

"In view of this the Imperial Government in charging its representative at Tokio to present its Reply to the last proposals of Japan was justified in expecting that the Tokio Cabinet would take into account the importance of the considerations set forth above, and would appreciate the wish manifested by Russia to come to a peaceful understanding with Japan. Instead of this, the Japanese Government, without even awaiting this Reply, decided to break off

negotiations, and to suspend Diplomatic intercourse with Russia. The Imperial Government, while laying upon Japan the full responsibility for any consequences of such a course of action, will await the development of events, and the moment it becomes necessary will take the most decisive measures for the protection of its rights and interests in the Far East."

We have received from an authoritative Russian source the following account of the recent negotiations between Russia and Japan :—

"The negotiations began in August last, and after an exchange of views, which extended to the beginning of this year, the Russian Government, while agreeing with Japan as to the independence and integrity of Korea, was ready, in its desire to arrive at a peaceful solution of the negotiations, to recognise the special interests of Japan in that country. The Russian Government was also prepared to waive the equal rights with Japan which her former conventions with that power had recognised (the Rosen-Nissi Convention, April, 1898), and to abandon in favour of Japan all political action in Korea. The only reserve made by Russia was to the effect that Japan should erect no fortifications in the peninsula. It will thus be seen that henceforth the political influence of Japan in Korea would have been unchallenged.

"As to the Japanese demands in Manchuria, their only practical meaning could be the evacuation of that province by Russia. It is clear, that Russia, who always held that Japan had no special rights in Manchuria, as distinct from those of other Powers, could not enter into discussion with Japan on this question. As to the commercial rights and privileges acquired by Japan and other Powers in virtue of their treaties with China, Russia would place no obstacle in the way of the fulfilment of the treaties. At the same time, in order to give a character of stability to the arrangement which Russia hoped to conclude with Japan, and to avoid the possibility of renewed friction in the future, she asked Japan for a declaration that Manchuria would be outside the sphere of her political interests.

"From the foregoing it is evident that, in her sincere wish for peace, Russia was willing to meet the Japanese demands in a most conciliatory spirit. She was therefore justified in believing that Japan, having full satisfaction as to her ambitions in Korea, and secure as to her commercial interests in Manchuria, would join with Russia in establishing a condition of things which would have ensured a lasting peace in the Far East.

"As to the delays which Russia is accused of having purposely caused in the course of the negotiations, these were unavoidable, and are fully accounted for by the complicated nature of the case, and also by the necessity of consulting, on many difficult points, the Viceroy and other officials in the Far East. The suggestion that Russia retarded her answers to the various Japanese notes in order to push her military preparations, is not borne out by the facts."

The County Councils: What They Could Do for Social Progress.

By SIDNEY WEBB, LL.B., L.C.C.

IT is one of the incidental results of the Education Act of 1902 that, up and down England and Wales, it has put new life into the elections for the County Councils. Except in the metropolis, these have, in the past, usually been somewhat dull affairs. Few electors realised what the County Council could do for the people. Still fewer believed, in the rural districts, that the councillors who had inherited the administrative work of Quarter Sessions would do the "county business" with any more democratic a spirit than had been shown by the justices. But now we all know that they govern our provided schools, and that it is they who will exercise practically all the public control that the Act of Parliament gives us over the non-provided schools. The result has been a great awakening among the County Council electorate in every rural county. Far more seats have been contested than have ever been fought before. And the fight has been keen—often as keen as a parliamentary election. In counties of the most hide-bound Toryism, the squires and colonels have been aghast at the presumption which has challenged their long-unquestioned title to represent the people for "county business." The result is that the new County Councils may, for the first time, not unfairly be assumed to represent—as far as any representation can do so—the wishes and feelings of the average man. They have now a great opportunity. They can, if they like, leave behind the half-contemptuous indifference with which their honest, but humdrum and unimaginative work has hitherto been regarded, and earn for themselves the same popular gratitude and public respect that the London County Council so genuinely enjoys. In those Councils, in particular, in which a Progressive majority has been secured, the new councillors and aldermen have a splendid opportunity. What will they do with it?

WHAT SHOULD BE LEFT OUTSIDE.

Now, it may be that some councillors will go to the County Council with their minds filled with the Education Act, their village schools, "tests for teachers," and a burning sense of injustice. But the County Council has other work to do besides administering the Education Act, and it is most earnestly to be hoped that all religious rivalries and political controversies will be left, with the councillor's umbrella, outside the door of the Council chamber. Inside, there will, we may hope, be nothing but a determination to administer all the Acts with which

the Council has to deal, honestly, energetically, and impartially, with a single eye to the efficiency of the particular services concerned. Leaving on one side for the moment the burning question of education, let us run rapidly over the other services.

POLICE.

Foremost among these in public importance I put the administration of the County police force. This is not in the hands of the County Council itself, but in that of a Standing Joint Committee of County Council and Quarter Sessions, acting through the Chief Constable. It is too much the custom to leave everything to the Chief Constable, unless and until some scandal or trouble arises. But it should be the business of the Standing Joint Committee, and particularly that of the County Councillors on it, to see that the county police force is not only vigilant and efficient—stringent against offenders, especially the brutal ruffians who knock women and children about, without being tyrannical over the poor and weak—but also that it is inspired with the right spirit, and directed towards the highest social end. Unless the Standing Joint Committee infuses its own earnest spirit into the Chief Constable's administration, there will often be no strict watch kept upon the hours of business of the beershops; there will be no very zealous reporting of the various misdeeds of the publicans to the Brewster Sessions; the dishonest licensed victualler may safely continue to ply drunken men with more intoxicating liquor, children will be served with drink in direct contravention of the law, the betting man and the brothel keeper will pursue their trades unchecked, and frequent scenes of riot and disorder will occur. There are vile annoyances from which the decent poor suffer, like the use of disgusting language on the roads, the noises by which drunken men sometimes make night hideous, the menaces with which sturdy ruffians demand alms even of the poorest—all these, and many less printable minor nuisances of village life, may or may not be stopped, according as the Standing Joint Committee makes the Chief Constable understand that it cares much more about such things than the smartness of the uniforms or the respect with which the constables salute the magistrates.

THE WORST FOES OF ENGLAND.

In many counties at present the property of the rich, who always manage very well to look after themselves, is better protected than the

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persons of the poor. The police are far more zealous in hunting down a thief or a poacher than in protecting women from cruel assaults, working-girls from being annoyed by rowdy tramps, or little children from all sorts of brutalities. It does not usually occur spontaneously to a Chief Constable—it is, unfortunately, seldom understood by members of the Standing Joint Committee—that the greatest and most fundamental service that the police force has to render to the county is gradually and tactfully to raise the standard of public decency and public manners. It is not burglaries and petty larcenies, any more than great national wars, that are the most dangerous enemies of civilisation. The worst foes of England at this moment are the common, coarse, and hideous habits which are incompatible either with education or refinement—the nuisances, the indecencies, the barbarities—in a word, the low tastes and disgusting practices—which degrade our national life, vulgarise our middle class, and brutalise so many of our labouring class. Against these subtle agencies of degradation we have various counter-working forces; but one of the most potent of them is the inhibitory action of the policeman.

BY-LAWS.

Along with the control of the county police may be put the power of making by-laws. Many a County Councillor is unaware that he is also a legislator, entrusted by Parliament with the power to make laws for the good rule and government of the county. The County Council may thus put down street betting, prohibit the nuisance of roundabouts and steam organs, forbid various kinds of rowdism and indecency, check various sorts of dangerous practices, and greatly strengthen the hands of the police in their prolonged warfare against what is uncivilised and uncivilising. Unfortunately this by-law-making power has been too much neglected.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Next to the control of the county police, in real importance to the standard of life of the people stands, perhaps, the duty of the Council in matters of public health. This, unfortunately, is in many counties most imperfectly performed. Some County Councils have not even appointed a Medical Officer, and have, to their shame be it said, done practically nothing in this department. It is really the duty of the County Council to put itself at the head of the sanitary work of the county, to appoint an able and zealous sanitarian as its County Medical Officer, to see that he gives his whole time and thought to his duties, and enters into constant and cordial relations with all the local Medical Officers of Health—advising them, supervising their work in difficult cases, *taking action instead of them* when (as is too often the case) they dare not move for fear of injuring their private practice; printing, summarising and commenting on their annual reports, which should present a most useful sanitary survey of the county. And there are many questions of county

sanitation, such as water supply, the prevalence of infectious disease, its prompt notification to all concerned, and the precautions to be taken against it, the lessons to be drawn from the county mortality statistics, even the newest duty of the licensing of midwives, which a County Council can no more properly deal with without having a County Medical Officer than it can manage the roads without a County Surveyor.

HOUSING QUESTION.

Still more important is the Housing Question. It is within the power of the County Council, if it likes, to see that every family in the county has a decent cottage to live in, that it is kept in a sanitary state, and that it has a proper water supply. The Parish Council can do something, and the Rural District Council still more, in these respects; but experience shows that neither of these is very likely to move in the matter unless there is an earnest and vigilant County Council, which cares about such things as the health of the labourer, and is intelligent enough to know that the frequent ill-health, the chronic rheumatism, the "declines," and the "consumptions," and premature old age and death of English village life are quite unnecessary evils, which can be prevented if only we choose to put the Public Health Acts effectively into force. No Rural District Council has half enough sanitary inspectors—most have none at all in the sense of trained and specialised officials—or takes half enough care to suppress nuisances, or to enforce its own lax by-laws, or to do its plain duty in providing isolation hospitals. Above all, hardly any Rural District Council in England has done what has been repeatedly done in Ireland, namely, build cottages for labourers who could not find decent lodgings in their own villages. The housing problem is in many rural parishes more acute than it is in London. It is not grappled with, mainly because the County Councils have not yet gone energetically to work to encourage, persuade, and, in the last resort, compel the subordinate Councils to enforce the Public Health Acts on all cottage owners, to take vigorous action under the Housing Acts, to insist on a pure water supply, and drastically to suppress all nuisances. In most cases the County Councils have actually discouraged the local councils, or even refused to sanction their proposals. If a County Council cared half as much about preventing insanitary privies as it did about prosecuting poachers, if it thought half as much about stopping the spread of typhoid as it does about stopping the spread of swine fever, it could, within a few years, raise the standard of health and decency of the whole country-side, and markedly reduce the death-rate.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

We touch on another aspect of this same sphere of work in such services as the administration of the Food and Drugs Act and the Weights and Measures Act. The law requires there to be a County Analyst,

but most County Councils practically evade this requirement by paying some chemist a small fee for part of his time. It is characteristic of the spirit with which some Councils have hitherto gone about their duties, that the County Analyst is employed quite as much because it is his duty to test manures under the Fertilisers and Food Stuffs Act of 1893, as because he is wanted to make analyses of the water which the county has to drink, or the innumerable kinds of food which it has to eat. It is not too much to say that, in many counties, the Councils have wilfully and deliberately deprived the poor of the protection which Parliament intended to give them. When we find large and populous counties in which, in a whole year, there has been no analysis made of the water supply of any part of the county, and only a few score samples taken of food; when the whole business of taking samples for analysis is relegated to the police, and prosecutions for adulteration are so rare as not to amount to one per 100,000 people per annum, it is impossible not to conclude that the County Council has really preferred that the Food and Drugs Act should remain a dead letter.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Much the same may be said of the Weights and Measures Acts. Here the duty is, too commonly, also left to the police force, and very perfunctorily performed. In no rural county has there been anything like the successful crusade by which the London County Council has reformed the habits, in regard to fraudulent measure, of the itinerant coal vendors, fruit and vegetable hawkers, and the like. It is the poor, in the main, who are defrauded by false weights and measures, as by the adulteration of food; and unfortunately hardly any Rural County Council has yet seen fit to incur the expense of employing a competent trained staff of inspectors to prevent such frauds.

CARE OF THE ABNORMAL.

So far we have dealt only with what may be called the protective duties of the Council—in the widest sense its "police powers"—as to which we have a right to expect that it will raise the standard of life by diligently warding off, from the whole county, disease and nuisance and public annoyance, as well as fraud and crime. Let us consider what it does for the positively unfit. In its management of the county lunatic asylums, the county inebriate homes, the county reformatory and industrial schools, the Council has endless opportunities for serving the public. All institutions of this sort, if left only to the care of the officials, sooner or later develop not only the peculiar "institution smell," but also equally peculiar "institutional" evils, if not more serious scandals. The duty of the County Councillors is not only to be vigilant inspectors of every corner of every one of their institutions, but also to bring constantly to bear on their administration the "fresh mind" of the unsophisticated layman.

How many lunatic asylums went on supplying beer and spirits to all their unfortunate inmates until it occurred to a County Councillor to suggest that, as it was drink which brought many of the patients there, perhaps some of them would recover quicker if drink were not supplied to them at all? How many lunatic asylum officials still take for granted that a lunatic asylum is a place of detention, where the all-important thing is to keep the inmates in safe custody, and where the Council is proud of merely not ill-treating them, instead of regarding it as essentially and normally as a mental hospital, in which each case ought to have its own appropriate individual treatment, and from which the majority of patients ought to be discharged, cured, after the shortest possible stay. As for Inebriates Homes and Reformatory Schools, most County Councils have so far chosen to do without these valuable agencies for the curing of particular kinds of mental disease, and to satisfy the legal requirements by "farming out" their unfortunate constituents to various privately-managed establishments. No self-respecting County Council ought permanently to be satisfied with such an evasion of its responsibilities.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

A large part of the County Council's work is the maintenance of the main roads and county bridges. Under this head, again, a County Council may either minimise or maximise its service to the county. If it regards the business merely as a disagreeable item of expense, to be kept down to the lowest possible point, it will declare as few roads as possible to be main roads, it will have as few county bridges as it can, and will leave all the other highways to the tender mercies of the parsimonious Rural District Councils, which are as incapable as they are unwilling to provide good means of communication. A wise County Council, eager to be as useful as it can to its constituents, will rather stretch its powers over the county highways, great or small. It will set itself to get the whole county equipped with the best possible means of communication, knowing that nothing is in the long run more profitable to the community. As a mere question of scientific roadmaking, it will be eager to get as many miles as possible under its own control, knowing both that this will mean a great raising of the standard of efficiency, and, at the same time, a most desirable equalisation of rates throughout the county. When a County Council struggles to "economise" by making the District Councils pay for the roads—knowing that this will mean both increased cost and worse quality—it is like the Treasury pursuing its traditional policy of casting as many burdens as possible upon County Councils, in order merely to get the items off the estimates. In either case the public pays more in the end, and the so-called economy is really national waste. No less waste is it, as nearly all road authorities have by this time found, to put the maintenance of the roads out to contract.

The cutting contractor seems to save the county both money and trouble; but his roads naturally go to pieces in a few years, and they cost the ratepayer ever so much more in the end. Moreover, the contract is a ruinous investment in another way. The contractor pays starvation wages to his workpeople, with the result that they become prematurely worn out, and are then flung on the human rubbish heap of the Poor Law. No public authority directly employing its own labourers, though it might possibly in backward counties not be restrained from sweating its employees, dares nowadays so recklessly to increase the poor rate.

RELATION TO PARISH AND DISTRICT.

But the whole relation in which the average County Council stands to the Parish and Rural District Councils needs revolutionising. It depends very largely on the County Council whether the parishes shall be incited, encouraged, or allowed to have active Parish Councils or not. The Parish Council cannot raise a loan without the consent of the County Council; it cannot get land compulsorily for allotments without this consent. It is to the County Council that the Parish Councillor or Parish Meeting has to appeal when the Rural District Council does not do its sanitary work, provide a pure water supply, keep the local highways in proper repair, protect in the courts of law all the public rights of way, and many other things. The County Council ought not to wait to be appealed to. It ought, through its County Medical Officer of Health and County Surveyor, to know when anything is wrong in any parish, and then promptly incite both the local Councils to do their several duties, stimulating them to activity, giving them the help of its own efficient officers, and, if need be, driving them, in the interests of the county as a whole, properly to fulfil all their sanitary duties.

THE NEW EDUCATION ACT.

It is one of the advantages of the new Education Act, with all its faults, that it does confer on the County Councils, as the directly elected executives of their counties, almost unlimited powers of positive service. Heretofore, education was not a public service or under public control. In a small minority of parishes there were school boards, but these were not allowed to deal with education; they could provide only elementary education, which is merely the beginning of what is wanted. In four-fifths of rural England there was not even a school board; and such primary school as existed (though nearly all paid for out of the taxes) was entirely run by the clergyman or other representative of private subscribers. The County Council was allowed to provide "technical education," but nothing else. Now, by the Act of 1902, education of all grades has, for the first time, been made a public service, and placed under local public control. The County Council can now provide as much education as it likes, of what kind it likes, up to whatever grade it

likes—it can set up its own university if it likes—without limit of age or sex, or class or creed, and (subject only to getting the consent of the Local Government Board when it wants to exceed a two-penny rate for higher education—a consent that will certainly never be refused) positively without limit of cost. But public control, when real, is given "for better, for worse"; and the County Council may, if it chooses, provide no better schools than have hitherto existed, establish no more scholarships, neglect altogether secondary and technical and university education, get no more trained teachers, and set up no training colleges.

AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME.

The first thing that every County Council ought to do, if it has not already been done, is to have made a systematic survey of the education of the county. Most County Councils have been so busy taking over the control of the elementary schools that they have not yet thought of all their other duties under the Education Act. Now is the time, when the new Council meets, to get some competent educationist appointed to make this survey, and to draw up proposals for co-ordinating and developing such fragments of education as exist, and for improving them into an efficient and comprehensive system. Every county needs not only an adequate supply of elementary schools, duly adjusted to the needs of different districts and different denominations, but also (1) suitable higher elementary schools at convenient centres; (2) an adequate number of public secondary schools at low fees, for boys, for girls, or for both of them, accommodating, say, 1,000 children per 100,000 of the population, and including both modern and classical schools or departments; (3) a complete organisation of evening classes in every village for the growing youths of either sex; (4) easy access to higher technical and university education, either by colleges in the county itself, or in some neighbouring county; (5) provision either in such colleges, or in a special residential training college, for training as many teachers as the county itself requires—equal, say, to an output of thirty trained teachers a year for every 100,000 of the population; (6) an adequate provision of pupil-teacher centres, equal to accommodating at least 100 boys and girls per 100,000 of the population; (7) and, last but by no means least, a scholarship staircase sufficiently broad and high to carry on, by maintenance scholarships, all these inchoate pupil-teachers, together with every child showing any spark of genius of any kind, or even any unusual ability, to the highest grade of which his or her brains are capable.

Here is an educational programme—and I have kept it down to the barest rudiments of what is needed—which will take our County Councils some years to realise. There is, it is plain, no time to be lost. We cannot afford to spend a moment on political or religious controversies

From Bad to Worse in Finland.

THE friends of Russia both at home and abroad who followed with almost despairing interest the correspondence on the subject of Finland between the Editor of this REVIEW and M. de Plehve, Minister of the Interior, have sorrowfully to admit

through the deep waters of affliction, compels me to utter, even at this time, words of warning and of protest against the insensate folly of the administration of General Bobrikoff in Finland.

The following letter has been sent me by a friend of



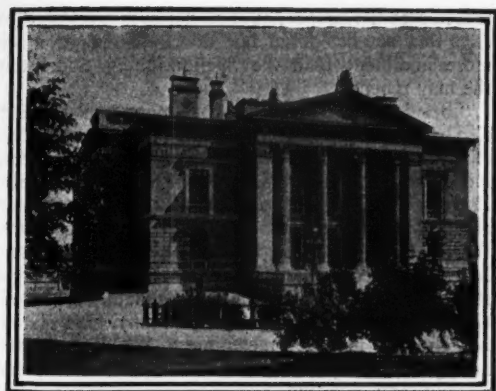
ALEXANDER I. AND THE ESTATES OF FINLAND.

The Homage Ceremony in the Borgia Cathedral on March 29th, 1809.

On this occasion the Tsar gave the following Assurance to the inhabitants of Finland: "That as We, by the Will of Providence, have taken possession of the Grand Duchy of Finland, We have hereby desired to confirm and ratify the religion and fundamental laws of the country, together with the privileges and rights hitherto enjoyed according to the constitution, by each Estate in the aforesaid Grand Duchy, in particular, and by all its inhabitants in general, both high and low, promising to maintain all these prerogatives and statutes firm and unshaken in their full force. In confirmation whereof We have signed this Act of Assurance with our own hand."

that nothing has changed for the better in the administration of General Bobrikoff, but that, on the contrary, what change there has been is for the worse. No reader of this REVIEW needs to be assured that nothing which I published on the subject is animated by any feeling of animosity, antipathy, or prejudice against Russia. But the very intensity of the devotion which I have long felt and always openly professed towards that great nation, which is passing once more

mine in Finland. Her report is a melancholy confirmation of the obstinacy with which the reactionary administration is persisting in alienating the sympathy of its subjects, and converting Finland into another Poland. I am sustained in the protest which I make by the knowledge that if Russia at this moment had any Assembly, Zemskiesobor, or other body in which the best Russians could be free to speak their minds and give their honest counsel to the Emperor, an over-



The House of Estates.

whelming majority would heartily support the protest which I am making against the fatuous folly of the policy at present being pursued in Finland:—

"HELSINGFORS, *February 29th* (O.S.), 1904.

"DEAR MR. STEAD,—While the world is intently waiting for the big events slowly but surely, I hope, developing in the Far East, you might, perhaps, for a little while listen to what is going on on a smaller scale and at a smaller distance from your happy island. It will have, if no other interest, at least that of taking you back a couple of centuries, so you can fancy yourself listening to a story from the Middle Ages, if the comparison is not unfair to a time when cruelty and intolerance might to a great extent be excused on the plea of ignorance, and when brutality was atoned for by many chivalrous actions. But in that respect you will have to judge yourself.

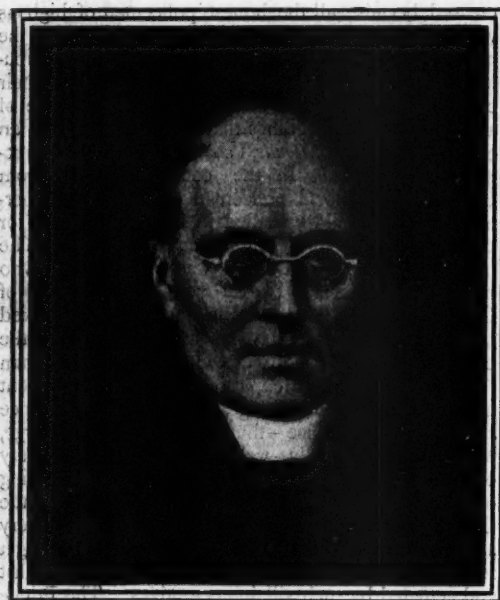
"You may have heard and noticed that the Russians do not any longer let objectionable people choose their place of exile, but that they send them, first to Russian prisons, and then to distant parts of Russia. They undoubtedly think that their method of 'pacifying' the country has not proved satisfactory, on account of being too lenient, and so they are going to try if stronger measures will not be more effective. At the same time the reasons why people are sent off are getting more and more arbitrary and insignificant. In fact no reasons at all are wanted, and still less any proofs. You need only have an enemy, who for some reason or other wants to get rid of or revenge himself upon you, and you are lost. Accusations are accepted, nay bought from any wretch—a gendarme, a policeman, a convict, anyone will do. The Government does not even care for the semblance of justice, and the danger is in-

creased because all the honest policemen of high as well as of low rank in the service are dismissed and the new ones are chosen only with regard to the unscrupulousness with which they are ready to act against their countrymen. To give you a true idea of the state of affairs, and of proceedings that are by no means an exception, but *quite the rule*, I shall tell you some characteristic examples. In the country, not far from Helsingfors, the local policeman (corresponding, perhaps, to what would be called in England a sheriff or bailiff) was accused of attempting to murder. The principal witness against him was a gentleman who had been for nearly twenty years the manager of General Etter's estate, and who was very much liked by the General and his family. Some time before the case was to come before the Courts this gentleman received an order of expulsion—that is, he was sent home to Sweden on a charge of inciting to resistance against military service—the usual trumped-up charge, which might equally well be applied to every other inhabitant of this country. General Etter, being on quite intimate terms with Prince Wladimir, the Emperor's uncle—who used to visit him nearly every summer here in Finland—went to St. Petersburg to get redress, the whole affair being so thoroughly unjust and actuated by such villainous motives. The Prince tried his best, but all in vain. Bobrikoff being the master and ruler, you know anything in our favour is in vain.

"With the same result another Russian Prince, Dmitri, tried to use his influence in Mr. Hallonblad's behalf. I am sure you have heard about Mr. Hallonblad's deportation, as it was the first one after the new *régime*, and raised a storm of indignation and horror, not only in Finland, but in all Scandinavian countries. What you may not know, however, is of what offence he was accused. It is indeed a most remarkable one! You see Prince Sergius happened last summer to visit the town where Mr. Hallonblad is living, and where he had been dismissed



The Senate, Helsingfors.



Johan Ludvig Runeberg, Finland's Great Poet.

from the mayoralty some months before. On that occasion the Prince did pay marked attention to Mr. Hallonblad and his wife, while at the same time he showed a marked disregard of Mr. Mjasojedoff, the governor of the district. The whole Imperial family, you know, except (it is said) the Tsar, disapprove of the way the Finns are treated. Well, Mr. Mjasojedoff was extremely angry, and was not slow to take his revenge. One fine night Mr. Hallonblad was awakened, his house searched from top to bottom, even to unfastening furniture covers, and he was himself carried away to Viatka without further ceremony, or even the few days' grace always allowed to former exiles. The charge against him was the ordinary one of preaching resistance to military service, and it was alleged that he was travelling about the country on that account. Of these charges the only true one was that he used to travel. But that he had to do in connection with his work, as after his dismissal he practised as a solicitor and had to take cases wherever he could get them. Being a most peaceable and inoffensive person, he never in his life took an active part in politics, and the only fault the Government could possibly have found with him was his former refusal to answer the military 'summons.' But that all our conscientious and clever lawyers have done. They all preferred being dismissed, and we have at this moment over one hundred who have been so dismissed—all the members of our three higher Courts, including nearly all the mayors. You can imagine the state of things in a country when the dispensing of justice is in the hands of ignorant and unqualified people! Somehow

it seems as if Europe has shut her eyes purposely to facts that she has got at her doors—a danger much more imminent than the 'yellow one.' Some day she may repent.

"Besides Mr. Hallonblad four more persons have also been sent to Russia; but fearing to tire you I shall only tell you about the two last ones, their case being indeed worth mentioning. In the parish where Baron Bon used to live before he was exiled, a chairman of the vestry had to be elected in his place. When the question was raised, a gentleman, Mr. S., dared to propose that Baron Bon might stay as regular chairman until he should be allowed to return, and that only an extra chairman should be chosen in the meantime. Another gentleman joined him, and so a meeting was fixed, but without any decision being taken. But the night before it was to be held next time the two gentlemen were waked up in the night—Mr. S. being for the time a guest in Mr. M.'s house, which was quite near the place of meeting. Both were seized and carried away, Mr. S. not even being allowed either to provide himself with clothes or to telephone to his wife—the wire was cut to prevent him doing so—or to make any arrangements whatever. It must be added that Mr. S. is an invalid, one of his legs being amputated, and Mr. M. is deaf and his health in a very precarious state. Even the officials in Petersburg are said to have been rather disgusted.

"I hope these examples will give you some idea of



Statue representing the "Law," executed by the son of J. L. Runeberg.

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how Bobrikoff is administering justice and protecting personal freedom in this country; but you must not look upon them as exaggerations, for they are strictly true. Hardly a single day passes without some illegal act or other. When we have our friends dismissed from places they have held with honour for thirty, to forty years, because they have told the peasants that if they let themselves be persuaded—they are paid for it—to change their religion or let their children be baptised in the Greek Orthodox Church they will never be allowed to become Protestants again, and when we hear that their houses have been forced and searched while they were themselves on a journey, we feel no astonishment. All these are already common occurrences.

"February 5th is the centenary of our great national poet—Runeberg—birthday. We always used to celebrate his birthday with illuminations. Even the poorest houses were lit up, much to the annoyance of the Russians. A rescript was recently promulgated that we are not to be allowed to illuminate our houses, except for some Imperial festivity, on pain of a 400 mfs. fine for every household. I think many people would be willing to pay it, but as it hardly could be a universal illumination, the majority being too poor, I don't know what people are going to decide upon. Only fancy all Scandinavia celebrating Runeberg's birthday, and in his own country, where his sons occupy prominent positions as men of science, and one as a great sculptor, every sign of national enthusiasm forbidden!

"Dear Mr. Stead, you have written some nice words, telling Finnish women that it is in their power not to let the nation die. I am sure your words will not only find an echo in, but give comfort to many hearts. Personally, I must confess that my greatest fear is not that of Russification. Besides, I don't care so very much for the principle of nationality or language. If a people is not mentally strong enough to keep alive in free competition, or if it is inferior in civilisation, I don't think it a great pity. Do you, for instance, think it worth while to pity those thousands of different nationalities yearly disappearing in the great American nation? They are themselves but too glad to be received, and I think they have great reason to be so. But when free-born people are enslaved by brutal force, when all the advantages of culture laboriously acquired during centuries are purposely destroyed, when arbitrariness occupies the place of law, when intellectual and economical development is thwarted by envy—those are misfortunes not to be repaired and crimes not to be forgiven! It is, as you know, our fate. We are already robbed economically, disturbed intellectually, and they try their best to corrupt our people morally. What can we do? Hardly *sauver les débris*. And to think that the perpetrator of such deeds is a Christian monarch! Weakness and cruelty were always twins alas!

"This letter must be sent to Sweden to be posted. The post is not at all safe, you know—Yours very truly,
E. K."

1903.—Nov. 10.—Imperial Ordinance giving Russians same privileges in regard to holding of property in Finland as native Finns. ... Warnings of the newspapers, *Kaiku* and *Wiborg's Nyheter*, and temporary suspension of the *Kotkan Särömat*.

Dec. 8.—General Bobrikoff publishes a statement that he proposes to establish supervision of our public libraries in order to stop "sedition."

Dec. 10.—General Bobrikoff secures power to dismiss officials,

burgomasters, and other members of the municipal administration, and to substitute "more obedient persons."

Dec. 18.—Mayor Hallonblad, M. Wainio, and Captain Fraser arrested and exiled.

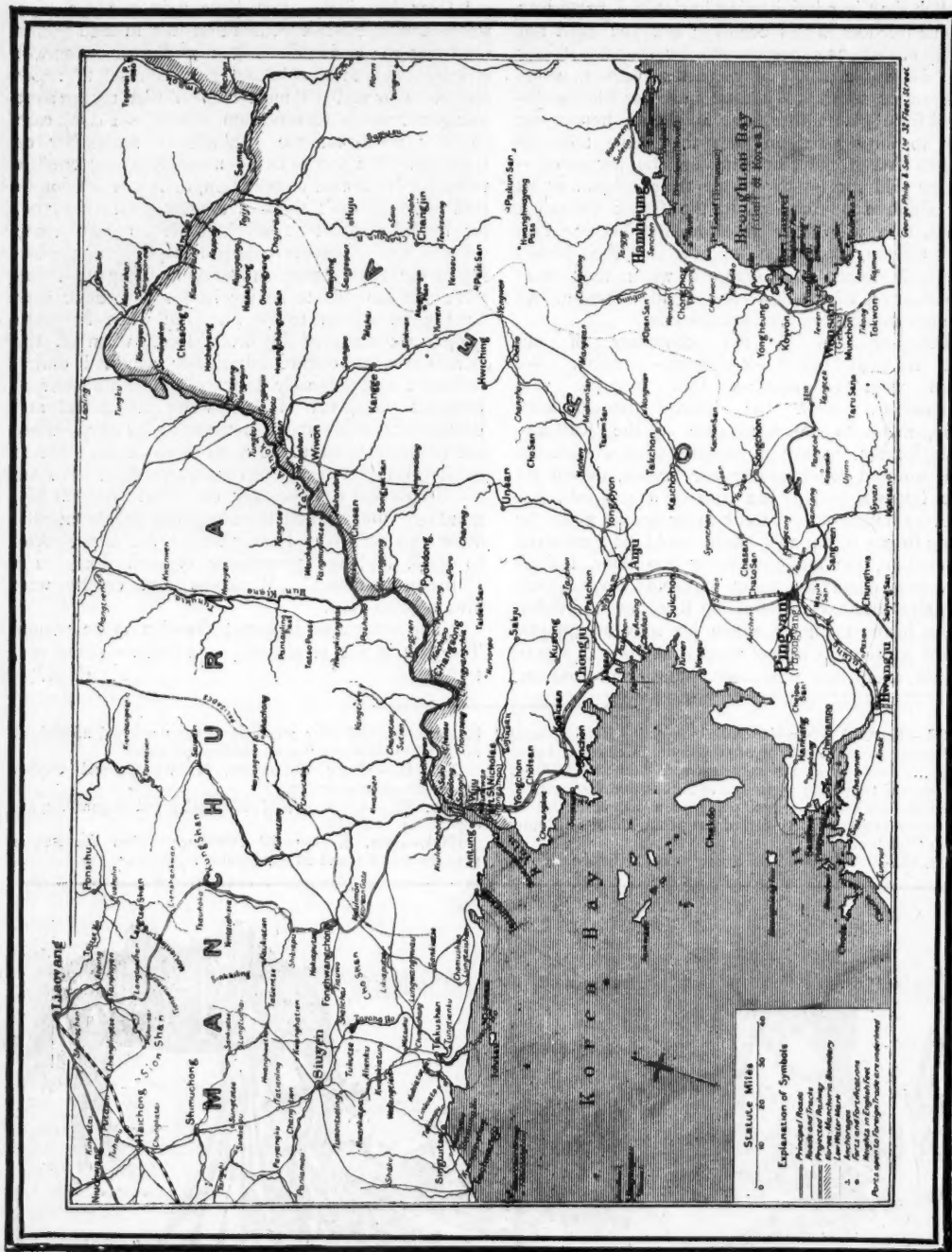
Dec. 30.—Arrest of MM. Meinander and Segerstrale, and deportation to Russia.

1904.—Jan. 2.—Imperial Ordinance places the Russian gendarmes in Finland on the Finnish Estimates.



GUNNAR BERNDTSON

Dragoons



Map of Northern Korea and the Manchurian Frontier.

Reduced from the large scale military map of Korea published by George Philip and Sons.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

THE POWERS AND THE WAR.

"CALCHAS" contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* one of his brilliantly illuminative articles upon the situation in the Far East:—

Once again, he says, as in the days of the Crusades and the Ottoman advance, an Asiatic people shows its ability to fight on level terms with the white peoples. The difference is that the action of Japan, as all the recent diplomatic statements on both sides have proved, is defensive in essence. She wages a national struggle for national existence. She strikes for her place in the sun. She struggles to prevent the closing of the future against her. She fights for full freedom to develop in her own part of the world. Her struggle is in every sense heroic—no less inspiring, perhaps, no less significant, than that of Greece against Persia. It cannot now be altogether unsuccessful. It may easily be triumphant to an extent that no detached observer before the outbreak of the war thought possible. The immediate probability, at least, is that the fall of Port Arthur is about to become the most startling episode in the relations of East and West since the fall of Constantinople.

No white Power in the world could have conducted Japan's diplomacy as consummately as she has been able to manage it for herself. No assistance from any white nation could have improved, up to the present moment, upon her fighting arrangements. The new Great Power is a real Great Power. If an unexpected ability on the part of the Japanese and Chinese to defend themselves against the white peril means a yellow peril, that is probably about to appear. It is enough to recognise that the East, for the first time since the Middle Ages, has once again secured equality of weapons and equality in the use of weapons.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PARALLEL.

Russia has made more serious mistakes than ours were at the beginning of the Boer war, and has made them in the face of a far more competent and powerful enemy. For the next few months she will fight against sea-power, not with it, and against superior military force, not, as in our case, against a hopelessly outnumbered foe, deriving all his strength from a temporary advantage of position.

As to Russia's ability to make a supreme national effort to retrieve her defeats, "Calchas" says:—

Autocracy, prolonged into the twentieth century, has become a corroding influence. It is rotting its own foundations, and nothing seems plainer than that the Russia of to-day is a far more inert and ineffective organism than the Russia of 1877. It is not impelled by anything like the same energy; it is not inspired by the same faith; it is not buoyed up by the same unquestioning hope.

Which seems to answer, in part, at least, the following question:—

In no circumstances can Russia hope within any future near enough to concern the present generation to sweep the Japanese from the mainland. Korea is gone, as the sea is gone. Both these, in all probability, are permanently lost. Southern Manchuria, with the Liao-tung Peninsula, will evidently be the next to go. Whether these also will be permanently or only temporarily forfeited is the life and death issue for Russia in the Far East. In other words, if the Tsardom does not possess the power to defeat its adversary utterly, does it possess the power, by a bloody and obstinate resistance, to force Japan to a compromise?

WHAT IS LIKELY TO HAPPEN.

"Calchas" outlines the probable course of events as follows:—

Russia will not recognise defeat, she will make no formal surrender of her ground, and she will retire upon Harbin only

in order to prolong the war, and to renew the struggle with immensely improved preparations. But the moment of her retreat will be the moment chosen for Germany's interference upon some plausible pretext relating to the integrity of China and the peace of the world. France, on her side, is just as eager to support Russia by diplomacy as she would be reluctant to assist her ally by arms, even if the British naval position did not make effective resistance impossible. Unless there were a complete preliminary understanding between Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, any attempt at diplomatic interference would be hopeless. On the other hand, unless the Republic supported the attempt to recover for Russia, by a diplomatic coalition, something of what she had lost in the field, there would be an end for all serious purposes of the Dual Alliance. Germany would supplant the Republic in the good graces of the Tsar, and while possessing an ascendancy over Russia she has never had before, would become invulnerable by France. The latter would again lose much of the singular authority in Europe she has possessed during recent years. Above all, the final defeat of Russia would mean the bankruptcy of Russia, and the bankruptcy of Russia would send over France a wave of madness. It is clear that the first attempt at diplomatic intervention is likely to be made by France and Germany in concert, acting upon a common understanding with St. Petersburg as to the proposals to be put forward as a basis for peace.

WHAT JAPAN WILL DEMAND.

The writer foresees a new Congress of Berlin, this time held at Washington or Paris, for the re-arrangement of the map in the Far East. At this Congress the following would be, in his opinion, the minimum of the propositions that would be made by the Mikado's Government as the result of success in the war would involve:—

- (1) A free hand in Korea;
- (2) the transfer of Port Arthur to Japan;
- (3) a purely commercial use by Russia of the Manchuria railways, with the right to police the track, and with a neutral terminus at Taliénwan;
- (4) the equivalent right of Japan to extend the Korean railways across southern Manchuria to Taliénwan and Newchwang, and to garrison the line as Russia garrisons her line.

He appeals to Great Britain to discover what Japan's desires are in this war:—

It is vital that England and Japan should arrive at a complete understanding with each other as to the concrete objects which our ally looks to achieve in Manchuria, and that they should know the extent to which they may expect to rely upon American diplomatic support.

MR. ALFRED STEAD.

Mr. Alfred Stead, in the *Fortnightly*, reviews the war in the Far East from the standpoint of a sympathiser with Japan. He maintains that war was inevitable, the points of view of the two Powers concerned being so totally different. "Russia, willing to talk of concessions in Korea, regarded the Manchurian question as a closed one; while Japan, prepared to discuss terms in Manchuria, reserved Korea as a point already settled." He quotes the *Novoe Vremya* to show that Russia had been playing with Japan throughout the course of the dilatory negotiations. The massing of the Russian troops and the delay in the

Russian reply left Japan no alternative but to take the offensive.

WHAT ENGLAND AND AMERICA HAVE DONE.

The writer explains the conduct of Great Britain and the United States in pledging themselves to China to see that Manchuria is restored to her by pointing out that in return Great Britain received the right of settling her differences with China's tributary State, Thibet, a permission which enabled her to roll back the Russian peril on the Indian north-west frontier; and the United States received the commercial treaty previously refused at Russia's instance, which opens Manchuria's ports to American trade.

The action of these two Powers has, however, this consequence, that they can never allow any other issue to the war save the restoration of Manchuria to China's sovereignty. For, he says, the best-informed authorities lean to the opinion that Manchuria is covered by Secretary Hay's note as part of the China whose neutrality is ultimately guaranteed. For Russia, he says, the note closes the last chance of any definite result accruing to her from even the most successful war. All the Powers save Russia adhere to Mr. Hay's note.

THE SENTIMENT OF THE POWERS.

The writer records that sentiment in China and America, as in England, is in favour of Japan. France, he says, regards with horror the prospect of being dragged into war and of losing her new friendship with England. The French Government informed Russia that in no event could she go to war and count on the support of France:—

Russia gave France the same intimations with regard to the Fashoda question, but with greater results. Her advice disregarded, France considers herself free of any obligation to help Russia in the present struggle. The demonstration of the helplessness of Russia's fleet before the Japanese warships, built on British designs, and in British yards, has also not been without its effect.

France has lent Russia enormous sums of money, and will not risk more. The general tendency in Germany is, the writer says, in favour of Japan. Both Austria and Italy hope to gain from the Balkan turmoil, owing to Russia's hands being tied in the Far East. The grouping of the Powers may be regarded as favourable to Japan, and signalises a brilliant victory for Japan's diplomacy.

A FORECAST.

The writer's estimate of Japan's military prospects are similarly favourable. Out of 160,000 men which the Russians have east of Lake Baikal, 50,000 are locked up at Port Arthur and Vladivostok; 50,000 more will be needed to protect the railway, leaving only 60,000 men available for the Yalu. The Japanese count on landing in North Korea at least 125,000 men. Japan does not seek Manchuria for herself, only for China, and to this end has secured the adhesion of the Powers. "In Tokio it is declared that the opening of the campaign has caused greater surprise than did the weakness of China in the Chino-Japan War." On the single line of the Siberian and

Manchurian Railways the average pace of a through goods train is only seventy-two miles a day, and of a military train carrying soldiers less than two hundred miles a day. The article ends with rather a pronounced conclusion:—

To understand why Russia entered into this war is difficult, and can only be explained by the supposition that continued success in "bluffing" had made her think "bluff" was reality. The fact that at this crisis she is content to disregard her two ablest men, M. de Witte and General Kourapatkine, inclines one to believe that those whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad.

DR. DILLON: "WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE?"

Dr. Dillon, in the *Contemporary Review*, exonerates everybody save Admiral Alexieff, who, he says, could not bring himself to believe that Japan would ever fight, and who therefore only attempted to make as few concessions as possible. Of the Viceroy's capability to conduct negotiations with Japan, Dr. Dillon does not seem to hold a high opinion. "One might as well," he says, "set a blacksmith who is honest and industrious to repair a lady's watch." The Admiral adopted the Eastern method of bargaining, and asked for more than he considered vital, so that he could sacrifice some points if necessary.

The Japanese, on the other hand, made certain proposals at the outset which they plainly and emphatically stated represented the least that they could ask for or accept, having regard to the vital interests of their empire. And they meant what they said. Their system of doing business was that of asking a fixed price and refusing to haggle. Therefore they were not in a position to knock off anything. Consequently the game of diplomacy played between the Russian Viceroy and the Japanese Government consisted in the presentation by Admiral Alexieff of counter-proposals, the return by Baron Komura of Japan's original demands with not a jot abated, the presentation by the Tsar's representative of a set of suggestions less exorbitant, and the reiteration by the Japs of the terms which they had submitted at the beginning: a game of diplomatic shuttlecock.

Dr. Dillon praises the Japanese for their patience and the trouble which they took to secure peace; but—

The main object of the negotiations was to come to an agreement respecting Manchuria, yet after five months' parleying the Viceroy of the Far East struck that essential question out!

THE TSAR'S LOVE OF PEACE.

The great central fact then which, owing to the confidence reposed in Admiral Alexieff, remained hidden from all Russia was Japan's determination to obtain the settlement of the minimum of her claims by force if not by diplomacy. Had that resolve been understood and realised at any period of the negotiations, it is not merely probable but practically certain that the Tsar would have fulfilled the promise to respect China's integrity—a promise which has not yet been formally cancelled—rather than plunge two peace-loving peoples into a sanguinary war. For what it really comes to, if we accept the deliberate and repeated assurances made by the Tsar's representatives, is this: He ardently desired peace; he was honestly resolved to uphold the integrity of China against all covetous nations, in the name of justice and morality. And when it was pointed out to him that it was quite as incompatible with justice and morality, and, indeed, with the inviolability of China, for Russia to annex Manchuria as for Germany to seize Kia Tschau, and that no nation can efficaciously preach peace which despoils its neighbours wantonly and systematically, his Majesty empowered his Ambassadors to undertake that Manchuria would be evacuated. Even a date was fixed for the evacuation, and Russia's friends throughout the world, myself among the rest, admired her moderation and her love of peace. The Ministers, too, who made that promise were sincere.

But why should Alexeieff, who was no diplomatist and unaccustomed to international usages, be bound by these promises? And so there is war.

ADMIRAL ALEXEIEFF'S PLAN.

Dr. Dillon outlines a scheme which he attributes to the Russian Viceroy:—

Briefly put, it was to concentrate on the Korean frontier and in Manchuria such an overwhelming land force as would render all armed resistance on the part of Japan tantamount to national suicide. At the same time the expense involved in this displacement of vast bodies of troops would have created a new and indeed unanswerable title to the permanent annexation of Manchuria as well as to a commanding voice in the affairs of Corea. Then Japan, England, the United States and China, might indulge in paper protests to their hearts' content, but Russia would remain as the *brava possidens*, and no Power would run the risk of an attempt to drive her out by force. The navies of all those States might then, if they chose, unite in the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan. They might annihilate Russia's squadron, but against three-quarters of a million soldiers they could effect absolutely nothing. The Manchurian, Korean, and indeed the Far Eastern Question in all its manifold aspects, would have received a permanent, a peaceful, and a Russian solution. It was in truth a clever project, as is that of a chess-player who sees his way clearly to checkmate his adversary in seven moves, but fails to note that he himself will be checkmated in the fifth.

Dr. Dillon deals with the upshot of the war in which he cannot see any chance of Russia gaining anything, neither would she lose anything that she has ever formally laid claim to. He touches upon the danger of the shaking of Russian financial credit and the possible results. He concludes his article:—

All sincere lovers of peace must deeply regret that during one of the most critical periods of her history Russia's interests were not served by a great statesman like Witte, a clever soldier like Kuropatkin, or even a modest diplomatist like Count Lamsdorff, any one of whom could and would have steered the ship of State clear of the dangers of war.

PANMONGOLISM—RUSSIAN OR JAPANESE.

M. Ular, writing in *La Revue* for February 15th on Japanese "Panmongolism," raises a cry of alarm, not so much over the Yellow peril, as over what he considers to be the Japanese peril. He himself confesses, however, that Russia equally with Japan is working to secure control over the Panmongolian movement. He says:—

At this moment a fundamental transformation is at work for Chinese expansion. The Yellow peril is becoming organised; instead of a natural phenomenon it is becoming a political lever; instead of a simple matter of observation, a doctrine. The Yellow peril, once organised, will be Panmongolism. . . . Japan on one side and Russia on the other are working with all their strength to develop, organise, and above all to get possession of Panmongolism. . . . The Russian Panmongol party, under the able direction of Prince Ouchtomsky, and the corresponding Japanese party, not less ably directed by Prince Konoye, recently dead, are now wrestling for the privilege of organising the still inert and easily moulded mass of Chinese energy.

What Japan is doing is all the better done because it is done so quietly.

When Japan first gained the privileges, with regard to China, of the European Powers, she was quick to perceive that all European methods of gaining power over China had been, and would continue to be, failures. At Tokio, so says M. Ular, all the Chinese

reformers (expelled by the *coup d'état* of 1898) and the Japanese Chinophiles put their heads together, and for a whole year studied, in all its aspects, the question of acquiring the preponderating influence in China. One of the results of this was the establishment of the Tung-wen-houi, the centre of Panmongolism, a powerful organisation presided over by Prince Konoye, whose object was simply to interpen-



Minneapolis Journal.

Let Japan and Russia Beware the Genie!

trate China, as fast and as surely as possible, by Japanese ideas and Japanese civilisation. M. Ular would seem to confound Japanese commercial enterprise in China with sinister political aims, since he gives as examples of this latter the following facts:—China is now full of Japanese merchants—130 in Tien-Tsin, 400 in Peking, and hundreds in other centres, the significance of which can only be understood by those who know the power of the great Chinese co-operative associations, into which the Japanese are gradually getting themselves admitted as members.

When the allies occupied Peking was another opportunity for the Japanese. The Japanese contingent was infinitely the best managed of all; it committed no useless cruelties, took no bribes, and protected ordinary peaceable citizens against violence. After the Court returned to Peking the Chinese Government was so much struck with the superiority of the Japanese administration that it entrusted the Japanese functionaries with the reorganisation and police administration

of the capital. Peking is therefore under a Japanese prefect.

For the T'ung-wen-houi, for Panmongolism, for everyone who knows what he is about in the East, the basis of all action in China, whether commercial, political, military or social, is public education.

To describe the educational action of the T'ung-wen-houi is to pronounce a lengthy indictment of the ignorance, negligence, and criminal inaction of those Europeans who have not only the greatest interest in opposing, but also the utmost possibilities of opposing with success, the organisation by Japan of the Yellow peril—that is, England and France.

The missionaries, says M. Ular, have helped in the Japanisation of China. Every fault of these emissaries of European civilisation was a weapon in the hand of Japan, who did not fail to avail herself of it. And who shall blame her? In 1898 an edict was published from Peking enjoining that missionaries should never be employed in public schools, but only Japanese teachers, "since among Westerners there is no interest in the development and diffusion of civilisation." Truly Europe's failure has been Japan's opportunity.

If Japanese Panmongolism could develop freely along the lines which it has adopted with such success, we should doubtless witness, within a generation or two, the formation of a formidable Yellow Block, the existence of which would entail a racial struggle alike merciless and fatal for Europe. But there are three dangers of varying kinds which will fetter and perhaps destroy this gigantic movement. First of all, there is Russian Panmongolism, which attempts to gain possession of China for the same purposes as Japan, but by other methods. Secondly, there is the economic development of China herself, who, once awakened, would swallow up the Japanese and Russian Panmongolisers altogether. Finally, there is the political spirit which is uppermost in Japanese Panmongolism.

DR. PENTECOST: IF CHINA WAKED UP!

Dr. Pentecost, who has just returned from a long tour in China, Japan and Korea, is quoted in the *Sunday Magazine* as stating that China is the theatre of the new-world movement:—

At present it was a great slumbering, dormant nation of four hundred millions of people, a nation asleep, a nation that was beginning to hear the rumbling of the great movements of the twentieth century. We did not wish China to wake up too soon, because if China should wake up as suddenly as Japan awakened up, and should begin to feel her power and to exercise it, it would no longer be a question of what we Westerners were going to do with China, but of what China was going to do with us.

If Japan were beaten, the question would be the type of civilisation which Asia was to take on: Anglo-Saxon or Slav. "There were only two possible types of civilisation. German, French and Italian ideals did not count in this struggle for race supremacy." He in turn quotes Sir Robert Hart to the effect that the only hope for China was the rapid, if not miraculous, spread of Christianity.

MR. HENRY NORMAN: THE ASIATIC PERIL.

The results of Japanese success over Russia are dealt with in gloomy view by Mr. Henry Norman in the *World's Work*:—

The triumph of Japan over Russia would mark the beginning of a new era in world-affairs. For the first time in modern history an Asiatic race would have conquered a Western Christian

race—and the victory would be all the more remarkable in that it had chiefly occurred on the sea, the great field of Western power. The prestige of the West as against the East would be broken. There is not an Oriental nation that would not feel that a new era had dawned—that the injustice and oppression of ages was about to be destroyed at last. In Asia all native eyes would turn to Japan, Japan's eyes would turn first to China, and with the enormous prestige that the defeat of Russia would have given her she would mould China to her will. A Chinese civil service, a reformed Chinese government and law and education and finance would grow under her fostering care and her wise guidance—all excellent. Then would grow, too, first a Chinese army, and then a Chinese navy—still under Japanese control. The Western Powers would be growing uneasy by this time, and would be protesting and inquiring. But it would not be an inviting task to coerce Japan into ceasing to educate China.

Then would be the end of Western domination in the Far East. Europe would be there on sufferance. Some may think that this would be just: the countries of the world to the people who live in them. Against this must be set the question whether the restriction of Asiatic predominance over half the world would make for the higher development of the human race.

COULD ENGLAND HAVE PREVENTED WAR?

Mr. Norman outlines a policy whereby, in his opinion, peace might have been maintained:—

If England (he says) and the United States had decided that this was the only settlement that could be tolerated, they might have conveyed their views in identical communications to the two would-be belligerents. To Japan they would have said: "Manchuria is not your affair; it is ours and the world's; we mean that it shall remain part of China, in the sphere of influence of Russia, not a military and naval menace to you or China or anybody, and with equality of trade for all. We have informed Russia that we desire to see Korea remain independent within your sphere of influence, on the same conditions. If there is war, we shall consent neither to a settlement which turns Russia out of Manchuria nor you out of Korea." To Russia the same communication, *mutatis mutandis*, would have been made. Then there would have been no war.

WHAT IS CONTRABAND OF WAR?

In the *Magazine of Commerce* is given some information on this most difficult subject. An application by an anxious merchant to the Foreign Office only elicited the information that the Foreign Office could not offer any advice on questions of this character. According to a leading American jurist,

contraband goods are divided into three classes. Of these, the first consists of articles manufactured and primarily and ordinarily used for military purposes in time of war; the second, of articles which may be and are used for purposes of war and peace, according to circumstances; and the third, of articles exclusively used for peaceful purposes. Merchandise of the first class destined to a belligerent country or place occupied by the army and navy of a belligerent is always contraband; merchandise of the second class is contraband only when actually destined to the military or naval use of a belligerent; while merchandise of the third class is not contraband at all, though liable to seizure and condemnation for violation of blockade or siege.

THE JAPANISATION OF CHINA.

The *Young Man* for March contains an interesting interview with Mr. George Lynch, the War Correspondent, who is made to say:—

"I believe that the ideal of Japan, shadowy and indistinct at present, perhaps, is to put herself at the head of an awakened and modernised China, and form a great Asiatic confederacy, which shall be paramount in that continent. What will be the effect on the rest of the world if her policy succeeds, and all these

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hundreds of millions of the yellow race bring themselves into line with the most advanced modern civilisation, can only be surmised; they might dominate the world."

"What signs of the Japanisation of China did you specially notice?"

"During the last three years the number of Chinamen going to be educated in Japanese colleges has increased in a remarkable manner; and great numbers of these, men of high birth, are pursuing their studies in the military academies, although there has always been a deep-rooted idea in China that the profession of arms was unworthy a gentleman. Then a great volume of trade is growing up between the two countries, and a Japanese-Chinese Bank is being projected. Japanese goods are now found everywhere in China, especially cottons, which in many cases are supplanting British goods, beer, spirits, cigarettes, etc.

"In the army German, English and French instructors have been replaced by Japanese, who have in hand the task of reorganisation."

THE COLLAPSE OF RUSSIA.

"The Collapse of Russia" is the title of an article in the *National Review* by "Ignotus," who claims that he predicted Japan's naval successes. "Ignotus" attributes Russia's reverses to hopeless blundering on the part of Admiral Alexeieff, and regards the Tsar's Empire as absolutely done for at sea. He estimates that on land Japan will be superior to Russia by five to two, and is quite certain that Russia will be defeated. "Ignotus" rejoices and quotes with approval "a great soldier" who passed the following profound judgment upon the

world: "There are three civilised nations here to-day; England, Japan and the United States; the rest are savages."

RUSSIA'S FINANCES.

Mr. O. Eltzbacher contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* an article on "Russia's Financial Position," which is not very illuminating, and seems to be based largely on material that has already appeared in English:—

Many of the best observers have for a long time past been of opinion that Russia is financially unable to conduct a great war. However, lack of money has never prevented a nation from going to war, for it may make up for its war expenses by repudiating its public debt. Whether Russia will meet her obligations in full remains to be seen. If she should be forced to repudiate or to compound with her foreign creditors, either because of the costliness of the present war or because the international money market can no longer supply Russia's insatiable financial requirements, it will be an evil day for the French nation, which has lent to Russia more than £300,000,000.

DUTIES OF NEUTRALS.

Sir John Macdonell, C.B., writes in the *Nineteenth Century* on "Some Duties of Neutrals." He says:—

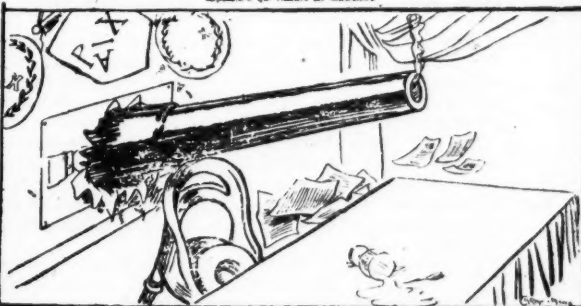
A Russian vessel of war arriving at Malta from Kronstadt might demand coal to take her home, but she would properly be refused coal sufficient to take her to Port Arthur. Of course, this restriction might be evaded by coaling repeatedly first at the port of one State and then at that of another. But a neutral State which winked at such evasions of a tolerably well-recognised rule would justly be held blamable by any international Court.

"Would it have been permissible for the Japanese Admiral to enter Chemulpo Harbour and attack the Russian vessels *Variag* and *Forst* had they refused to come out?" Certainly not.

Food-stuffs are not really contraband of war unless actually destined for the enemy's military or naval forces.

Japanese Poetry.

THE Japan of literature and poetry, says M. Balet, in *La Revue*, still remains almost unknown to us. And yet "Japan has not only a poetry, but all Japanese are poets." The golden age of Japanese literature was the ninth century. The chief inspiration of Japanese poetry would seem to be their almost idolatrous love of nature, especially of flowers. "Anyone who has not seen the childlike joy of the nation under its favourite trees, nor taken part in its slightly Rabelaisian rejoicings, will never know the extent to which flowers can intoxicate a nation of artists." Somewhat monotonous as their poetry is at times, the Japanese remain marvellous word-painters of living or dying nature, incomparable observers of sounds and colours. Much as Japan has followed foreign ideas and customs of late, she has yet preserved intact her poetical traditions.



Figaro.]

Opinions Differ!

[Feb. 11.]

"And now that I have demonstrated by the aid of the formula $A + B$ that war, by its very excesses and by the progress of civilisation, is henceforth impossible, who can prove me wrong?"

"I CAN!"

THE POWER OF THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

THE Emperor of Japan, says a writer in the *World's Work*, is believed by his people to be at least semi-divine, and is obeyed like a god—it must be remembered that when he passes from this world he becomes at once divine and is worshipped. He is head of the Army and Navy, makes war and peace, and is as supreme an autocrat as ever a constitutional country has seen. This may seem peculiar in the eyes of English people, but it is a fact, and the feelings of the Japanese people cannot be explained away. Not even the hardest of Japan's fighters but will tremble when brought into the presence of the Emperor, and even veteran statesmen who have been in his confidence for years dare not lift their eyes to his face. It is not their fault, it is rather the fault of all those circumstances which have combined to make Japan great. Officials raised amid Western civilisation, educated along the highest lines, stand in awe of the written thanks of any member of the Imperial family, and look forward to the day when a bountiful Providence may bestow such a wonderful honour upon themselves.

With all this power, the Emperor of Japan is an able man, and that despite the narrowing influences of his upbringing. He has always been able to find room in his active mind for progressive ideas, as well as for thoughts of his own magnificent position. The early steps of Japan towards the light of Western civilisation were helped to an extraordinary degree by the actions of the Emperor. When he understood the circumstances, he pronounced himself boldly; when he did not, he was ready to learn from those in whom he had confidence. He works far harder than any other monarch in Asia, and than many in Europe. Secluded in his palaces, he is spared the endless drain upon his time which European monarchs have to suffer—laying foundation stones, opening institutions, and so on.

Personally, he is grave to severity in expression, and it is difficult to disconnect him from his high office. To the strangers presented to him he is courteous and full of kindly interest, but they feel that he can never escape from the weight of his Imperial ancestors. Lately the Emperor has taken more personal interest in the details of the outer world; at the manoeuvres he has broken all rules of precedence by calling up privates who have distinguished themselves and complimenting them.

Given the circumstances among which the throne of Japan exists, it would not be remarkable if the Emperor was nothing but a self-satisfied despot, but the present ruler over Japan has risen superior to his advantages, and shown himself to be a great man.

A UNIVERSAL Chronology for 1903 has just been published by the Librairie Larousse, of Paris, in connection with the *Revue Universelle*. The subjects covered are Politics, Political Economy, Colonies, History and Archæology, Philosophy and Education, Religion, Literature, Art, Drama and Music, Science, Army and Navy, etc., etc.

THE VALUE OF MANCHURIA.

IN the *Empire Review* Mr. Fulford Bush writes on the Political and Commercial Situation in Manchuria. Of the value of the province he writes:—

The agricultural and mineral resources of Manchuria are only partially developed. For many years the native authorities have been encouraging immigration from Shantung and Chili, opening up the Imperial hunting grounds to squatters, and endeavouring by every means to assist agricultural advancement. Still at least one-half of the land available for agricultural purposes remains to be taken up. The mineral wealth hitherto revealed is only the result of surface scratching. The use of machinery, even in the Treaty Port, is still in its infancy, and quite unknown in the interior, where working on the mines is abandoned as soon as manual labour fails to keep the water under. Gold, coal, asbestos, and iron mines may be found almost everywhere in Manchuria, which I have no hesitation in pronouncing as potentially the richest province in China.

THE BRIGANDS.

Of the Chinese brigands, of whom so many particulars appear in the papers, he gives the following description:—

The name Chunchuses is a corruption of the Chinese Hung Hutzu (Redbeards). Prior to the Russian occupation these brigands were massed in regular bands and were relegated to the Hei lung Chiang borders, deriving their livelihood from goldwashing and occasional raids, together with a system of blackmail known as Brigand Insurance. In all the principal towns offices existed where the carters or beanboat-skippers could purchase immunity, the outward and visible sign of which consisted of a small triangular flag, which ensured the carrier, cart or boat, against molestation or pillage. Though theoretically reprehensible, in practice this system worked admirably, as the premium paid was not at all prohibitive.

The Russians, by their many expeditions against the brigands, who galled them rather severely, split up these united bands into several lesser sections; and without diminishing their numbers, destroyed in a great measure their organisation, with the result that the carters and beanboat-skippers, unable to purchase immunity—the flag of one section being unrecognised by the others—could no longer ply their trade with the same degree of safety, or in fact any safety at all.

It is dangerous to meddle with old-established customs in China, and many of the Chinese modes of procedure, theoretically incorrect though they be, are peculiarly adapted to the conditions prevailing. In the time of the China-Japan war these Hung Hutzu bands offered the Japanese the most obstinate resistance they met with in the province. It will be a matter for surprise if in the present war they do not materially contribute to the many difficulties with which the Russian forces will find themselves confronted in operating in an intensely inimical country.

THE leek of Wales is said by Miss A. A. Hilton, in the *Treasury*, to be selected as the national emblem because St. Dewi told the Britons to wear a leek in their caps at a great battle. He did this that he might know them from their enemies, the Saxons.

"MARY had a Little Lamb" is scarcely the sort of poem for whose authorship we should have expected to find contending claimants. Yet, according to R. W. Hale in the *Century*, it was claimed by John Roulston, but really written by Mrs. J. Hale, and first published in Boston in 1830.

AN intensely vivid sketch of the Paris Bourse is given in the *Century* by Cleveland Moffett. He describes the seventy *agents de change* who manage the business inside the Bourse, leaving only the overflow to the kerbstone brokers. The seventy are appointed by the State, collectively maintain the solvency of each, and impart a stability to transactions on the Bourse unknown to English and American Exchanges.

KOREA—"THE LAND OF MORNING CALM."

IN the *Pall Mall Magazine* Mr. A. Herbage Edwards, evidently writing from personal observation, adds somewhat to our knowledge of "The Land of Morning Calm." A sense of sleepy, dignified calm lies heavy over the land. Korea is a land of mountains and covered with trees. For some distance round every Korean house—mud-built and roofed with thatch—all trees are cut down for heating the houses. In summer the trees struggle up, and form a kind of short scrub over the hillsides; in autumn they are cut down again, "so that the land is one large alp, with grass of six-inch trees." The houses are half sunk in the ground, and, like the few cultivated fields in a landscape, entirely disappear.

The Korean man is the embodiment of calm, leisure, and serenity. "There is something really noble in that calm quiet of his, an air of detachment from the things of this world . . . Of all the nations of the East, the Korean is perhaps the most dignified and the least commercial."

FROM THE FRENCH CATHOLIC STANDPOINT.

IN *Le Correspondant*, M. A. A. Fauvel, formerly a Chinese customs official, writes of Korea chiefly from the standpoint of Catholic missions and their work among the Koreans. Many attempts have been made by French missionaries in face of enormous difficulties to penetrate Korea, and judging from this article they have at last done so, and with considerable success.

M. Fauvel's picture of Korea is as interesting as his description of the Koreans is unpleasant.

Korea, says M. Fauvel, is the country of strange headgear. The man of the people wears a hat like a flower-pot turned upside down, with a large straight brim. The mandarin wears no brim, but often two side wings. Those in mourning wear a core of plaited straw, completely hiding the face.

The Korean, says M. Fauvel, is amiable and hospitable, in spite of his hatred of foreigners. No Far Eastern nation is so drunken. They are thoroughly indolent, and spend more time in smoking long pipes than in anything else.

The Korean religion is a mixture of Buddhism and Shamanism, with a good deal of fetichism. Chinese is written and studied everywhere, and learnt at the same time as Korean. Government documents and scientific books are all in Chinese, though in the case of popular proclamations the Korean text is added. The learned Korean even affects ignorance of his own language. The French missionaries considered Korean to belong to the Tartar family of languages. The alphabet, which is described as the

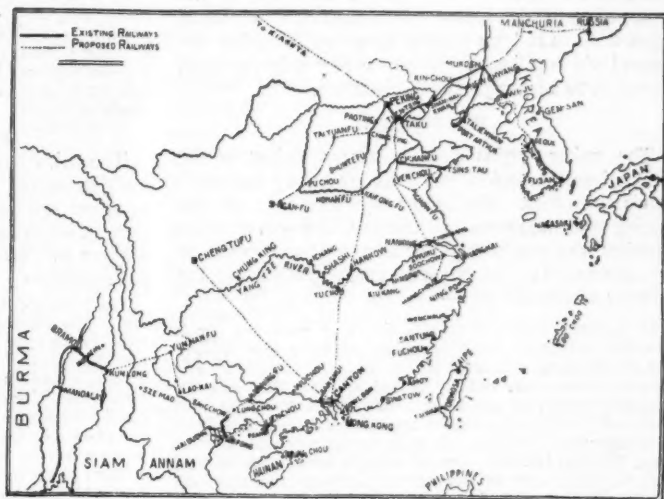
simplest and most perfect in the world, comes from the Sanskrit.

The wonderful pottery once produced by the Koreans has become excessively rare; in fact almost unobtainable. The chief industry is the manufacture of paper, which has an infinity of uses unknown in Europe.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

MR. ARTHUR JUDSON BROWN writes in the *American Review of Reviews* on this subject, giving a very complete though short *résumé* of the various railway projects. He sums up the effect upon China of these railways as follows:—

It would be impossible to describe within the limits of an article the far-reaching effect upon China and the Chinese of this extension of modern railways. China is not only the most populous country in the world, but it occupies an enormous territory rich in natural resources. As I travelled through the



RAIL ADJUTING CHINA'S RAILROADS, CHINESE AND FOREIGN.

land it seemed to me that almost the whole northern part of the empire was composed of illimitable fields of wheat and millet, and that in the south the millions of paddy plots formed a rice field of continental proportions. Hidden away in China's mountains, and underlying her boundless plateaus, are immense deposits of coal and iron; while, above any other country on the globe, China has the labour for the development of agriculture and manufacture. To make these resources available to the rest of the world, and in turn to introduce among the 426,000,000 of the Chinese the products and inventions of Europe and America, is to bring about an economic transformation of stupendous proportions. Imagine, too, what changes are involved in the substitution of the locomotive for the coolie as a motive power, the freight car for the wheelbarrow in the shipment of produce, and the passenger coach for the cart and the mule-litter in the transportation of people. Railways will inevitably inaugurate in China a new era; and when a new era is inaugurated for one-third of the human race the other two-thirds are certain to be affected in many ways. . . . The result will inevitably be to the advantage of China. A locomotive brings intellectual and physical benefits, the appliances which mitigate the poverty and barrenness of existence.

A CURIOUS PORTRAIT OF THE TSAR.

THE *Fortnightly Review* opens with an anonymous "character sketch" of the Tsar. It is an amusing illustration of the difficulty which men of the world, accustomed to coarser tests and grosser standards, have in understanding the character of a great humane genius. His dislike to the shedding of the blood, whether of man or beast, is set down to personal timidity. His recognition that women are worthy advisers and confidantes is construed as another sign of weakness. A filial loyalty to his mother, and a chivalrous regard for his wife as an equal comrade—both of them proofs of the man of finer mould—are set down as indicating a feeble will. Among the things that "the world's coarse thumb and finger failed to plumb" is the charm of his unpretentiousness; humility in an autocrat being to the ruder mind a paradox unintelligible. Yet as we owe some of the most valuable glimpses we possess of the highest characters to the report of their detractors, so through this "cloud of detractions rude" we obtain views of Nicholas the Second which will make his personality only the more attractive to keener judges of character.

HIS DIGNITY.

The writer begins with a literary variant of the Oriental custom which vents its spleen by cursing a man's ancestors. Under the specious plea of estimating the influences of heredity, the writer heaps together whatever is tragic or sombre in the annals of the Romanoffs. So we are made grateful for the glimpse which follows:—

In personal conversation with the Tsar men are struck immediately with the shrinking shyness and softly apprehensive, almost feminine, sweetness of the Russian Emperor. The contrast between the melancholy and reflective Tsar and the exuberant vitality of the Kaiser, bubbling and boiling with unexpended life power, can be appreciated best by those who have conversed with both. It must not be supposed that the Tsar, Nicholas II., is destitute of strength because his habitual outlook on life is one of Oriental resignation rather than of the hopefulness that might be expected from the head of a great Christian nation. The Tsar is remarkable for a dignity which is the more noticeable because he is small in size, and his voice is gentle and womanly. The dignity is like the dignity of Queen Victoria, which impressed every one who entered her presence.

A HEREDITARY PASSION FOR PEACE.

The Tsar's passion for peace, which the writer characteristically describes as his "dread of war, which does not increase his popularity with the army," is stated to be derived from "closest association with his mother":—

The present writer has had the opportunity of hearing the views of the Dowager Empress of Russia on the subject of war. There can be no indiscretion in saying that her Majesty's loathing and detestation of the method of settling international differences by resort to physical force it is impossible to exaggerate.

It is not that the Dowager Empress is insensible to the necessity of defending national rights by effective preparations by land and sea, but that the new spirit of humanity, which has already led to a distinct diminution in the military ambitions of France, finds a most powerful friend in the Dowager Empress of Russia.

This is only as it should be. The proverb runs: "It is the mother that makes the man"; and as the father was known as "the peace-keeper of Europe," the initiator of the Hague Conference is a happy instance of the higher heredity.

THE EMPRESS AND THE CIGARETTE.

Here is an amusing piece of gossip, in which the sympathies of the English readers will certainly not go against the Empress:—

There was a storm at Court early in the Tsar's married life on the subject of the ladies smoking. In the time of the Emperor Alexander cigarettes were permitted. When the present Empress acceded to power she forbade her ladies-in-waiting to solace themselves with an occasional cigarette. This smoking question raised a conflagration at Gatchina, Peterhof, Anitchkoff Palace, and Livadia, the glare of which has scarcely yet disappeared from the sky.

THE TSAR'S AMUSEMENTS.

The amusements of the Tsar are said to be few:—

He is fond of photography, sometimes indulges in a mood for the making of melancholy verse, and, as was said in a previous place, he is an adept with the cycle. When at Gatchina he is in the habit of cycling by himself for a portion of every day, but at Peterhof the work brought down from St. Petersburg, and the constant interviews with Ministers and officials, consume the whole of his time.

HIS ENGLISH LEANINGS.

The writer refers to the "mountains of papers that are despatched to him by cunning Ministers," who surround the young Tsar with a parapet of detail to prevent his mastery of the larger questions. English readers will be specially interested in the following paragraph:—

The Tsar is a kindly, saddened, overworked and unhappy man. His desire to do his duty compels him to engage in an unceasing struggle with details which are never overtaken. In this struggle he is helped by one of the best and noblest of women, whose virtues are derived through her mother from our own Queen Victoria. When the Tsar was a boy he had an English nurse who taught him to speak English without accent, and planted in his mind a love of English methods of life and habits which he has never lost. When the Tsar is in private costume he has recourse to an English tailor. English family life is his delight, and the English constitutional system he regards with a favourable eye. In character he is more like his grandfather than his father, but notwithstanding his undoubted abilities and fine disposition, he is too completely in the hands of his ministers and of his mother to exercise serious control over Russian policy.

A SINGULAR SUMMARY.

The writer concludes with this sententious summary:—

The Tsar Nicholas II. is physically weak; his nerves are shattered; his will feeble. He is amiable where iron-handedness is essential. He is dependent when a strong individuality is required. He is constantly in subjection first to one influence and then to another. He is more than usually amenable to women's control, and the fair sex has on more than one occasion exercised powerful, if not calamitous, influence upon his life.

All this reads very comically as a characterisation of the monarch who was strong enough to achieve what so shrewd a business man as Mr. Carnegie could describe as the greatest event of the nineteenth century—the century of Napoleon. The establishment of the first world-tribunal of peace is a singular monument to a "feeble will."

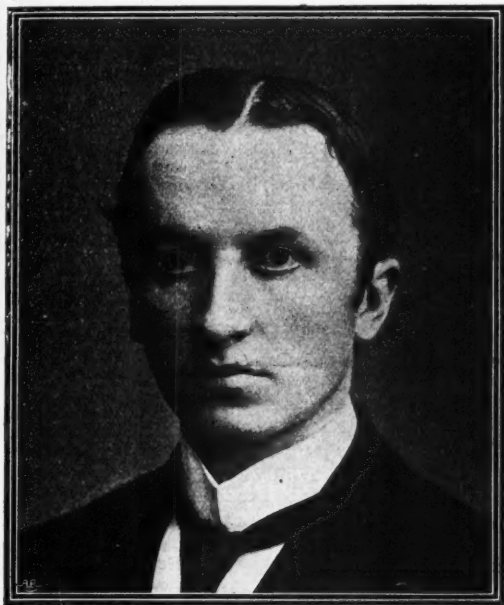
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A FRENCH VIEW OF THE THIBET MISSION.

M. BÉRARD contributes to the second February number of the *Revue de Paris* the first part of a study of Lord Curzon and Thibet. The recent Blue Book on Thibet was published too late to be dealt with in this article; M. Bérard is no doubt reserving it for next month. He shows us a picture of Lord Curzon amusing himself with *fêtes* and Durbars, elephants and Nabobs, while four or five millions of Hindus die of famine every year. Lord Curzon, he says,



Photograph by

Lord Curzon.

[Stereoscopic Co.]

has been called the most Asiatic of gentlemen, and he compares his detestation of Russia with Napoleon's detestation of England. The early letters which Lord Curzon wrote to the *Times* on Russia in Central Asia, the Persian Question, and problems of the Far East are recalled in order to exhibit the consistent policy of this remarkable man. The first years of his Viceroyalty in India were occupied by the South African War, which, by denuding India of troops, held his Asiaticism in check. The termination of the war in 1902 was followed by the affirmation of the rights of England at Koweit and over all the Persian Gulf. Then came in 1903 the Viceroy's triumphal promenade in the Persian Gulf. The Thibet Mission is represented to be rather the result of a feeling on the part of Lord Curzon that this promenade had not altogether succeeded. M. Bérard notes the coincidence of the appearance of certain bellicose articles in the *Times*, which, he says, excited Japanese Chauvinism, with the arrival in London of Sir Walter Lawrence, Lord

Curzon's private secretary; and he goes on to enquire what vital interests they are for which Lord Curzon is willing to sacrifice the peace of the world. After a description of Thibet—which contains nothing particularly interesting to English readers—he declares that Lord Curzon's desire to force Thibet to carry out her treaties of commerce is only a pretext, and that the Viceroy has really scented a grand Russo-Chinese conspiracy lurking behind this resistance of Thibet. M. Bérard has hardly yet developed his theme, the completion of which will be awaited with interest. Meanwhile everyone will be grateful to him for the admirable map which he has reproduced, showing not only Thibet, but the Russian, Indian, and Chinese territories with which it is surrounded.

A NIGHT FUNERAL IN THIBET.

C. H. LEPPER recounts, in *Blackwood* for February, one night's experiences in Thibet. He was sleeping in the open, 16,000 feet above the sea, when his faithful Thibetan Karma woke him to tell him that a funeral was wending its way up the heights. Master and man at once took cover amid the rocks, fearing death were they discovered. The writer remarks, by the way, that the people of Thibet have a deep and well-merited hatred for the priestly caste, a hatred such as a foreign Power could turn to enormous account. If sure of being for ever freed from their tyrants and their Lamasseries, the people would not stir in defence of caste or country. Two corpses were being carried in long procession up the height. Having reached the plateau, one body in a sack was placed on a pyre of wood soaked in butter. The priests,

each with a revolving prayer-wheel in hand, tramped round the blazing pyre in a circle, in full view of the crowd. The spectators occupied themselves beating gongs, and every now and then joined in a wild chant, led by the choir-masters and literati encircling the pyre. The flashing, smoky torches, now that the moon had set, lit up the scene below me with an effect quite indescribable.

The other body was laid out on the snow and stripped. The beating of drums was the signal for the wild dogs and vultures to draw near.

A GRUESOME RITE.

When a four-footed crowd had assembled—

The highest functionary advanced towards the corpse with slow and stately stride. He proceeded to dissect the body into pieces no larger than filberts. The dogs in the meantime were kept off by the attendants. When he had concluded the dissection, the dogs were permitted to approach nearer, and then, bit by bit, he threw morsels to them, repeating with each morsel the Ineffable Prayer. When nothing but the big bones remained, these were powdered up in a mortar and mixed with meal brose (Tsang Pa), and then the officiating priest threw the mixture, as he had thrown the rest—absolutely nothing must be left unconsumed. He then did that which, while it confirmed Karma in his opinion of the exalted rank of the deceased, as it is only done for the very highest personages, formed a fit climax to this gruesome rite. Without washing his hands, the officiating priest next deliberately, and with all solemnity, mixed a cup of Tsang Pa (brose made of meal mixed with broth or the national drink, buttered tea, which brose is the national dish, and is always mixed with the fingers), and then—ate it himself!

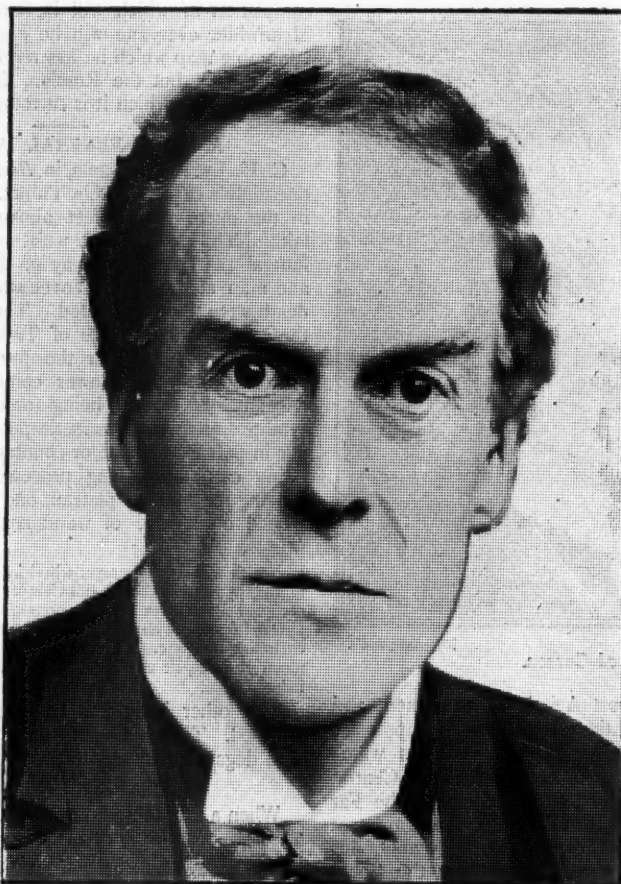
THE TRANSVAAL LABOUR PROBLEM.

THE growing protest against the importation of Chinese labour into the Transvaal will gather strength from a paper by Mr. F. H. P. Cresswell in the *Independent Review*. Mr. Cresswell speaks with the authority of an expert, having been till recently general manager of the Village Main Reef Gold Mining Company. He distinguishes in the gold mining industry of the Transvaal two main divisions; first, the company-floating and share-manufacturing industry; second, the gold-mining industry proper. The so-called mining magnates are properly financial magnates. Unfortunately, the management of the industrial business proper is vested in directorial bodies, who are simply nominees of the financial houses, "whose ignorance of the practical working of the mines they direct is encyclopædic." The apparent desire of the financiers to manage both sides has as its results the practical monopoly in recruiting native labour, the fancied necessity for uniformity of rates of wages, the restrictions which make piece-work for natives almost hopeless, and the attempt to interfere continually with the laws of supply and demand. Mr. Cresswell recommends an endeavour to work the mines on a larger scale with a better organisation of labour and with more numerous white management. Managers of mines in England could be got, for a price, who are accustomed to work with labour organisations. Mr. Cresswell contends that with our present native labour supplemented by white labour, the mines can now be run at a cost as low as that ruling in 1899, and in the future far more cheaply.

THE BATTLE OF MODDER RIVER.

ONE of the most vivid battle-pictures yielded by the late war is furnished in the form of "a letter paraphrased from its original terseness," written home on the evening after the battle of Modder River, and contributed by Capt. Vaughan to *Longman's Magazine*. Here is a typical passage:—

It is not my first battle, nor anything like it. Indeed, it is a pity, is it not? for to a youngster it would have been gorgeous to have been loose, as I was yesterday, in a battle where every officer—and nearly every man—was his own general. And, first, I make no doubt you have got it down in this morning's papers as a "glorious victory." Well, and in bald truth it was at least a glorious day. Take off your cap to the common soldier, to the company and regimental officer, and thank God you are of the same breed as the men of the Modder. Inkermann was a great day, and there is an endless roll of great days behind the British soldier. But in those days he could see the men who were slaughtering him and, still more, he could see the men he was slaughtering in return. Here, however, he could only see himself being slaughtered right and left, and could not even tell what to aim at in return. To hang on and rattle like that, then, from morning till long after dark of one of the most blazing days I can remember—well that's magnificent, and in this case, whether it was war or not was no fault of the regiments engaged. I am remembering that grand climb with the steel at Belmont, and the grim uphill surge at the fight which we of the Guides call Rooilaagte, but which you are to call Graspan, in honour of the sailors—and they deserve it. But fine indeed as those two things were, there is more to remember in that long, long thin firing line—miles of flat naked veldt salted with a tenuous streak of khaki, one man deep at many man intervals, with the savagely endless sheet of the bullets driving at it like sleet in winter at home, and the adamant courage that hour on hour stayed—still stayed, and only moved at last to sweep down irresistibly into the river bed and across. It was that long "staying" that hammered it so deep into one's mind.



Photographed by]

Right Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, M.P.

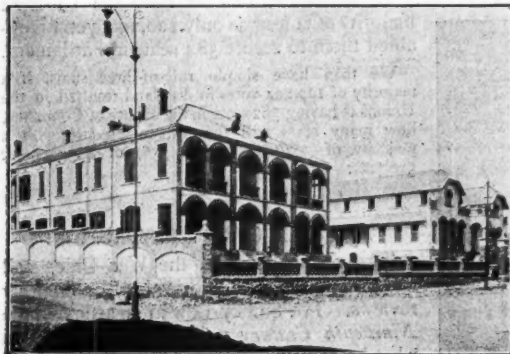
The Minister responsible for Chinese immigration in South Africa.

[Beresford

THE GERMANS IN KIAO-CHAU.

IN the *Deutsche Rundschau* for February there is an article on the German Protectorate of Kiao-Chau by Lieut.-General A. von Janson, who has recently visited the colony.

The writer tells the story of the founding of the colony, which was for the double object of providing a safe shelter for the German squadron and opening up a market for the development of German trade. A coaling station and a suitable dock for repairing the



The Building of the Chinese Maritime Customs.

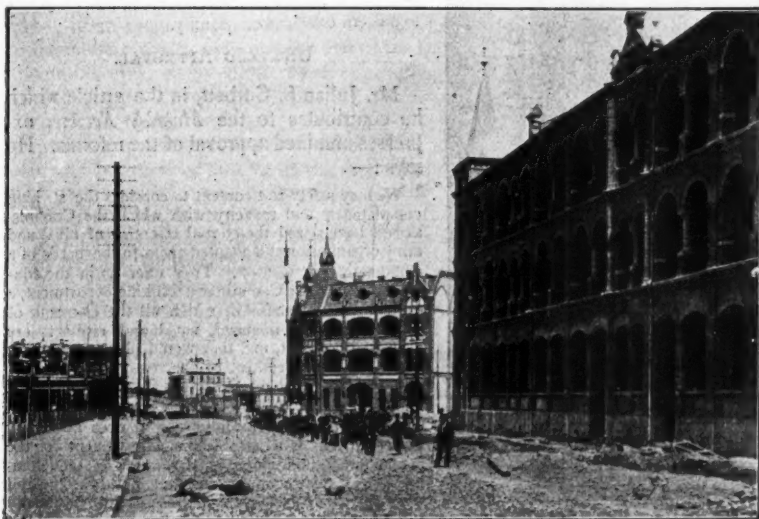
ships were to be included. A purely military station, such as England might have established, was out of the question for the German Empire, and with the limited choice of territory still available for a Chinese market Kiao-Chau was the best, and certainly superior to Wei-Hai-Wei. Kiao-Chau cannot, of course, be compared to Hong-Kong, because the conditions in the latter are so exceptionally favourable—more favourable, indeed, than can perhaps ever be found again in

any other part of the world. In England the principle followed is that of trade first, and government afterwards; but as there was no market ready to hand left for the Germans to take in China, it was their duty to try and create one, if possible, and so prepare the way for German enterprise. The writer then describes what the Germans have already achieved in their new colony, and what they may hope to attain in the future.

The town of Kiao-Chau seems to be situated not in the colony itself, but outside, in neutral territory. Chinese troops may not be stationed here, but German troops may move about with perfect freedom. On the other hand, Germany may not acquire any territory here. Fuel appears to be very scarce, for everywhere in the non-agricultural districts the smallest plants are collected as a possible substitute for firewood. From the middle of July to the middle of September there are heavy rains, and as the force of the water washes away all before it, it is useless to attempt any kind of vegetation on the rocks which hem in the place. The low flat districts are covered with field produce, and one cannot help admiring the industry of the Chinese working all day in their little fields, knowing that their crops may any time be destroyed in a few hours by the force of the waters. They submit, without much ado, to what seems to them the inevitable, and begin over again.

When the Germans came to the town of Tsingtau the conditions seemed hopeless—dirty houses, want of water, etc.; but now after five years there is a flourishing town with European buildings and wide streets, and new villages have been built for most of the displaced Chinese inhabitants; in fact, no Chinese, except those who are servants to Europeans, are allowed to live in Tsingtau itself; they are relegated to the business district near the harbour and the rail-

way. Everything possible has been done to ensure cleanliness and healthy conditions. During the five years of the colony the progress which trade has made has been satisfactory on the whole, but there remains much to be done. So far as the administration of the colony is concerned there is little cause for complaint. Provision has been made for the education of the colonists; and evangelical missions have charge of the education of the Chinese. An evangelical church, too, has been provided, and the Catholic missionaries conduct services for Catholics.



Typical Street in the New German City.

THE FRENCH WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

It is thus that Mr. Alder Anderson in the *Windsor Magazine* describes the Panthéon, with its historic series of pictures. Excellent reproductions are given of some of these, especially of the Joan of Arc series of pictures by Leneveu—the "Raising of the Siege of Orleans," the "Vision of Joan of Arc," the "Coronation Ceremony at Rheims," and the "Martyrdom at Rouen in 1431." A more modern subject is the "Funeral of President Carnot in the Panthéon," by Georges Bertrand.



By courtesy of the "*Windsor Magazine*."

St. Geneviève Keeping Watch over Paris.

(From the picture by Puvis de Chavannes.)

WILL THE LIBERALS WIN?

"The Flowing Tide" is the sanguine title of an article in the *Contemporary Review*, in which Mr. Joseph Acland enters into detailed calculations to prove that Liberals have a good chance at the coming General Election of obtaining a majority which will render them independent of the Irish—which he apparently regards as the *sine qua non* of a Liberal return to power.

A fifty majority is the least that can be regarded as sufficient. He points out that in 1900 the Unionist majority of votes was only 120,294, yet this enabled them to secure 382 seats in Parliament.

We then have simple rule-of-three sums, if a majority of 120,294 votes in England resulted in the Unionists having 382 seats in the House of Commons, how many seats will the Liberals secure with a majority of 304,696, or 342,336, or 455,995, or 520,728?

THE WAR OFFICE REVOLUTION.

THE new reforms in the War Office call forth only very mild approval in the monthly reviews. Mr. Sidney Low in an article in the *Nineteenth Century* points out that though what he calls "The War Office Revolution" may be a very good thing in itself, it is a mistake to think that it alone can give us a good Army:—

But we want a few other things as well: the picked brains of the country devoting themselves to the military art, a corps of hard-working, business-like and thoroughly professional officers, a steady flow into the regimental ranks of stalwart young men not below the physical and intellectual standard of the artisan population, and a large reserve of trained civilians capable of rapid mobilisation and embodiment on emergency—a national army, in fact, excellent in quality, and respectable in size, according to modern estimates of quantity.

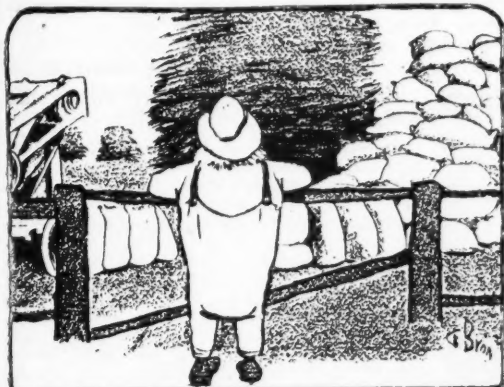
UNMIXED APPROVAL.

Mr. Julian S. Corbett, in the article which he contributes to the *Monthly Review*, expresses unmixed approval of the reforms. He says:—

We may safely rest content to consider the striking completeness and sagacity with which the Commissioners have seized the eternal essentials of all sound army organisation and adapted them to the needs of a democratic constitution. They offer us in the consolidated Defence Committee a thinking department, a "great general staff," in which all the elements of war, diplomatic, financial, naval and military, are brought in contact, and they would place them under direct and close control of the responsible Minister of the Crown and people. They have given us a real Kriegsministerium also in close touch with Parliament, which, including as it does an Army General Staff, is a real feeding department for the active forces, and which, in the words of the Commissioners, "is to administer and not to command the Army." And they have given us an Army really commanded by soldiers, and set free from administrative and political preoccupations to fit itself for a fighting machine.

AUSTRALIANS ON THEIR RECENT VOTE.

A FEATURE of the *Review of Reviews for Australasia* is a symposium on the recent Federal elections. Sir William John Lyne, Minister of Customs, represents the Government standpoint. He considers two



[Sydney Bulletin.]

THE AUSTRALIAN FARMER (contemplating yield): "The Gov't gives us the seed, we get it, and there's a glorious harvest. I tell you, we're the backbone of the country, we are."

outstanding features of the election to have been the immense preponderance of support to the Ministerial programme as to fiscal peace and Preferential trade, and the success of the Labour party. He does not think that the Labour party is in danger of being dominated by extremists. The charge of Socialism is a mere scare-cry.

The Opposition is represented by Mr. Bruce Smith, M.P. He insists that the Labour party is a Socialist party. He describes Mr. Deakin as to all intents and purposes a Socialist. He anticipates a further turn of the political kaleidoscope—the crystallisation of an inner party on the Free Trade side with anti-Socialistic ends. He insists that Mr. Deakin's conception of a Preferential Tariff is diametrically opposed to Mr. Chamberlain's and Mr. Balfour's.

Miss Vida Goldstein, who polled 50,000 votes in an unsuccessful attempt to enter the Federal Parliament in this first great Parliamentary election in which women cast votes, declares the Labour party was the best organised party. She believes that the woman's cause and the Labour cause are closely allied.

Mr. Samuel Mauger, M.P., writes on the future of Labour. After the terrible forebodings excited by the victory of Labour at the polls, it is somewhat reassuring to have Mr. Mauger's reproduction of the Federal Labour platform (as adopted at Commonwealth Labour Conference, Sydney, December, 1902):

1. Maintenance of a White Australia.
2. Compulsory Arbitration.
3. Old Age Pensions.
4. Nationalisation of Monopolies.
5. Citizen Defence Force.
6. Restriction of Public Borrowing.
7. Navigation Laws.

There is nothing very deadly or confiscatory in this

list. Mr. Mauger welcomes the coming exchange of the egoistic for the altruistic ideal. He calls on the Federal Labour party to work for this end.

The editor's own view is that, taking the elections as a whole, the Government has lost nothing, if it has gained nothing. The Labour party can wreck the Government, if it will. Consequently more Labour legislation is anticipated. It appears that Tom Mann declares the ultimate aim of the Labour party to be Socialism. But apparently he does not regard politics as his vocation. For he "has intimated his intention to leave the platform, and instead, to take to farming." The woman's vote is said to have been in most cases probably a duplicate vote of husbands and brothers. The Labour question, rather than the fiscal issue, is felt to be the vital point, and the suggestion is made that the Government and Opposition unite to form a coalition strong enough to restrain the Labour party, and put the brake on extreme legislation.



[Melbourne Punch.]

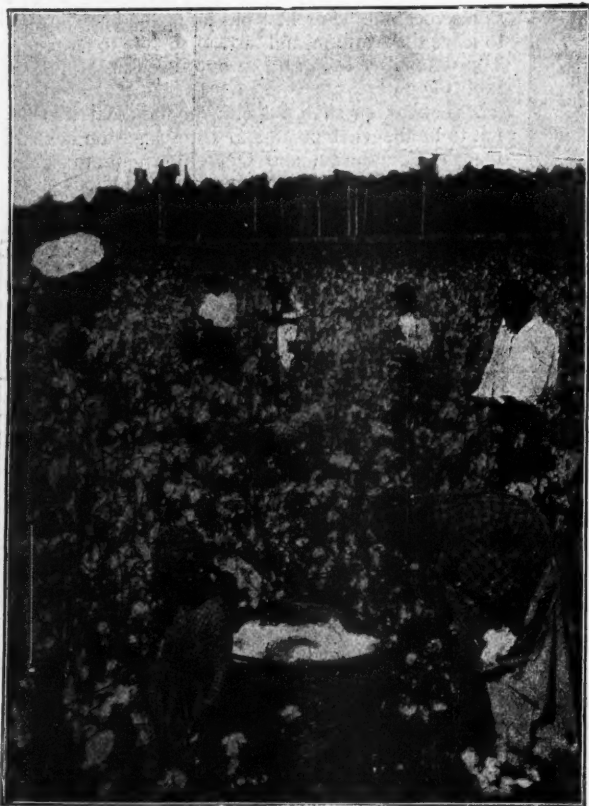
Their New Residence.

KING WORKINGMAN (to Queen Workingwoman): "There, my dear, that is to be our home for the future."

THE *Leisure Hour* for March is an exceedingly interesting number. Two or three articles have been mentioned separately. Miss Mary Spencer Warren contributes an illustrated article on those who are In Attendance on the King.

WHERE THE COTTON COMES FROM.

In the *Leisure Hour* Miss Gertrude Bacon begins her sketches of cotton, "our greatest industry," by vivid glimpses of the cotton-growing districts in America. She mentions one aristocratic planter who, for the last seventeen years, has had the *London Times* and the *London Standard* daily on his breakfast table. She relates how the cotton seed, once regarded as troublesome waste, is now utilised for cotton-seed oil.



By courtesy of the "*Leisure Hour*."

Cotton Picking.

A SAVAGE IN CIVILISATION.

Harper's Monthly Magazine contains a very interesting article by Mr. Ohyesha, a now-educated Red Indian, describing his "First Impressions of Civilisation." Mr. Ohyesha says:—

I shall never forget my first night at the theatre. I was amazed by the seriousness of the actors, whose personality appeared to be entirely swallowed up in their parts, and the behaviour of the audience in its freedom and abandon contrasted strikingly with the manner of those whom I had met in the churches. Here the people seemed to me to take delight in tragedy and even in crime, indifferent to the moral significance of the imaginary events which took such strong hold upon their emotions.

I had never even imagined the like, and it now appeared that

the white man moved with as much freedom upon the water as upon dry land. The commerce of the ocean struck me as one of the most remarkable features of civilisation.

At the seaside hotels I met society people—people of an entirely different sort from those whom I had hitherto taken as American types. I was particularly struck with the audacity and forwardness of the women. At the summer resorts the women seemed to lead their husbands or to be independent of them. Among our people the man always leads.

THE BRITISH COTTON INDUSTRY.

Writing in the *World's Work* on this subject, Mr. C. W. Macara says:—

No other industry in the British Isles, except agriculture, provides directly or indirectly so much employment, nor does any other swell our exports to so large an extent. Careful calculations show that in England about 500,000 people earn their living by the spinning and weaving of cotton. In the subsidiary and dependent industries and employments another half-million are employed, making a million in all. Assuming that each of these persons has two dependents (a moderate assumption, made with the knowledge of the fact that so many young people are employed), a grand total of 3,000,000 is arrived at. To this extent, then, the cotton trade provides the means of sustenance for the population of these islands. It may be interesting to add that in 1860 the population of Lancashire was only 2,500,000; to-day it is about 4,500,000.

GAMBLING IN COTTON.

At the present moment the methods by which the cotton market can be "cornered" and thousands of looms in Lancashire made to stand idle are of interest:—

One of the worst evils that the cotton trade has to meet is the operation of gamblers cornering the raw material. This iniquitous system has been intensified by the cotton-spinning machinery temporarily exceeding the capacity of the cotton-fields. The scarcity of raw cotton has given the gamblers in America and elsewhere advantages of which they have not been slow to avail themselves. As years advance their operations have become bolder. Until the present cotton season they did not venture to monopolise the market as soon as the cotton was picked. They held their hands while from the plantations the snowy fleece was pouring into the markets in huge quantities, and during this period trade proceeded on the legitimate lines of supply and demand. Their chance came when the supplies were approaching exhaustion and forecasts of the new crop were beginning to attract attention. This was bad enough, and did incalculable harm, but now the daring operators, encouraged by the successes of the past and underterred by their failures (the majority of cotton gamblers hitherto having ruined themselves), have conceived and carried into execution plans for cornering the whole of the present crop.

Munsey's Magazine contains several articles chiefly interesting to Americans. There is, however, a paper on famous editors, fully illustrated, which deserves mention. The famous editors, needless to say, all got into hot water more or less, and lived in stirring times. They include James Gordon Bennett, founder of modern American journalism; Leigh Hunt, imprisoned for attacking the Prince Regent in the *Examiner*; Defoe, "pioneer of political journalism in England;" Steele and Addison. Mr. Francis Dinwiddie describes the trials of an American teacher among the Filipinos.

IS RADIUM NO LONGER A MIRACLE?

RADIUM is, if anything, an even more popular subject in France than in England and America, and it is really surprising that there are only two articles on it in the French reviews for February.

M. MAGNAN'S THEORY.

In the *Revue de Paris* M. Magnan, after summarising the history and principal properties of radium, says that there are two current hypotheses—(1) the miraculous theory, that we must be prepared to give up what we have hitherto regarded as the fundamental laws of physics and chemistry in the presence of this marvellous substance, which emits heat without apparently undergoing any diminution or chemical change; (2) the non-miraculous theory, which suggests that there is a chemical change in the radium, going on simultaneously with the emission of heat, but very slowly, and probably making good from the atmosphere whatever loss of substance is caused by the emission of heat. M. Magnan prefers the latter theory, and he adduces three recorded experiments in support of it—(1) the emanation of radium has been identified with a gas which can be liquefied, namely helium, the existence of which in the sun had been previously ascertained by the spectroscope; (2) pitch-blende, from which radium is obtained, produces helium when heated red-hot; (3) when the salt of radium is resolved, helium is always formed. From these experiments this French iconoclast concludes that radium is probably a composite substance, made up of helium and another, perhaps an unknown body, and that it cannot be resolved into its elements at an ordinary temperature. Thus, he throws overboard at one fell swoop all the beautiful and poetical castles in the air which have been eagerly set up upon the discoveries of M. and Mme. Curie and our own savants.

ANOTHER ICONOCLAST.

The other article, by M. Lacour in the *Nouvelle Revue*, also decidedly leans towards the non-miraculous hypothesis. It would be hardly philosophical, he says, to doubt that the properties of radium, extraordinary as they are, can be made to harmonise with the general laws of science; and he suggests that these mysterious emanations may be found to be characteristic of all matter, and subject only to wide differences in point of intensity. According to this view, all substances give out emanations which have hitherto remained undetected, except in the case of radium and one or two other substances, because in their case the emanations are much stronger. He cites transparency as an example of qualitative differences in nature; if all solid and liquid bodies were opaque, what miraculous properties would be attributed to the diamond in its first discovery! M. Lacour agrees with M. Magnan in suggesting that the process of resolution in the case of radium is accomplished so slowly as to give rise to the idea that it does not take place at all. Granted that it

would take, as has been calculated, hundreds of centuries for a gramme of radium to lose by emanations so little as a milligramme of its weight, nevertheless the mere fact of any loss at all is sufficient to destroy the miraculous hypothesis. M. Lacour compares the action of certain perfumes which give out strong scents without undergoing any apparent loss of weight.

ARE ANIMALS TELEPATHIC?

MR. JOHN BURROUGHS writes in the *Century* on *Humanising the Animals*. He ridicules the present tendency to sentimentalise nature which has taken the place of the old tendency to demonise and spiritise it. He offers this suggestion towards explaining the simultaneity of action which we have previously attributed to instinct:—

Certain things in animal life lead me to suspect that animals have some means of communication with one another, especially the gregarious animals, that is quite independent of what we mean by language. It is like an interchange or blending of subconscious states, and may be analogous to telepathy among human beings. Observe what a unit a flock of birds becomes when performing their evolutions in the air. They are not many, but one, turning and flashing in the sun with a unity and a precision that it would be hard to imitate.

The relation among the members of the flock is rather that of creatures sharing spontaneously the same subconscious or psychic state, and acted upon by the same hidden influence, in a way and to a degree that never occur among men.

An army of men attempting to move without leaders and without a written or spoken language becomes a disorganised mob. Not so the animals. There seems to be a community of mind among them in a sense that there is not among men. The pressure of great danger seems to develop in a degree this community of mind and feeling among men. Under strong excitement we revert more or less to the animal state, and are ruled by instinct. It may well be that telepathy—the power to project one's mental or emotional state so as to impress a friend at a distance—is a power which we have carried over from our remote animal ancestors. However this may be, it is certain that the sensitiveness of birds and quadrupeds to the condition of one another, their sense of a common danger, of food supplies, of the direction of home under all circumstances, point to the possession of a power which is only rudimentary in us.

Rudimentary, perhaps, we might add, but less of a survival than of a prophecy; for the rare glimpses given us of an electric collective consciousness pervading great multitudes of men is surely a foretaste of better things to come.

Cancer Research in Australia.

FROM Dr. G. Cooke Adams' article in the *Empire Review* on this subject, one salient fact stands out—that the Australian-born death-rate from cancer is not one-tenth the death-rate of British-born living in Australia. From 1861 to 1901 the Australian-born death-rate had increased by only 17 per 100,000 living Australian-born, as against 172 per 100,000 living British-born. In 1901, 22·6 per 100,000 living of the former died, and 203·1 of the latter per 100,000 living. Corrected for the age period of thirty-five years and upwards, the Australian-born death-rate per 100,000 is only 81·3, as against the British-born death-rate of 490·0 per 100,000. Australian aborigines are practically immune. The sanitary foliage of the gum-trees (eucalyptus) certainly exerts an influence in rendering the native-born population almost immune from cancer.

ADMIRAL ALEXEIEFF.

In the *Contemporary Review* Dr. Dillon gives an interesting description of the Russian Viceroy:—

Evgheny Ivanovitch Alexeieff is a naval officer of thirty-four years' standing, having been born in 1843 of an Armenian father and a Russian mother. Alexeieff's father was manager of the estates in Southern Russia of Count Mordvinoff, whose family was never without a representative in the Russian Navy, and whose influence was instrumental in determining young Alexeieff to enter the naval school in St. Petersburg. As it was, he passed through all the classes with credit, but without notably distinguishing himself from his comrades in aught but dreams of future glory. He loved to build castles in the air and imagine himself Admiral, Minister of Marine, and a second Korniloff.

Like the majority of Russian naval officers he is a frank, good-humoured seaman, and at the same time a perfect gentleman. His first ship, the *Africa*, whose engines are above the water-line, and which is, therefore, not very formidable, was kept in apple-pie order, for Alexeieff is a most strict disciplinarian, who insists on his men discharging every tittle of their duties. No fault of theirs ever escapes him, no dereliction of duty is left unpunished. Hence his men hold him in awe. But he is indulgent withal in other respects, and ever ready to allow for those little weaknesses which cannot be eradicated yet do not constitute an impediment to efficiency. Thus he entered into the spirit of his men, introduced interesting games, offered prizes to the winners, and thus kept many of them from indulging too freely in vodka. At the same time he was popular with his brother commanders, and thus wielded a desirable and effective influence over all who came within his sphere. But all who have ever served under Alexeieff speak of him as a strict disciplinarian and a man noted for his severe measures.

Thorough self-mastery is, I should say, Alexeieff's most characteristic quality. He is gifted with an Oriental's power of repressing his emotions and restraining his tongue, possesses a sort of psychical accumulator where he can pen up passionate feelings for any length of time and continue his daily work as if serenity and satisfaction were the elements of his soul. But when the seasonable hour for action has struck, he can speak in a voice of thunder and make a backsliding subaltern tremble.

Words then flow as a torrent. He is, likewise, very quick of apprehension, capable of grasping a situation at a glance and of taking a resolution at a moment's notice. His resourcefulness in times of unforeseen emergencies is also highly praised by his fellow officers, men who have served both under and over him, but its scope has always been limited to his own limited sphere.

A bachelor, Admiral Alexeieff's ambition is said to be to end his days as a Russian Count, and be able to forget his plebeian origin.



Admiral Alexeieff.

Bismarck in his Fall.

A VISIT to Bismarck in 1890 is related in the *Century* by Henry Villard. He found the deposed Chancellor bubbling over with indignation and vengeance against that "young chap who discharged him." Mr. Villard reports the gist of a conversation with him in English:—

There was not only an unhesitating assertion of his own deserts as the founder of the German Empire, but an almost sneering and even contemptuous depreciation of other performers in the historic drama of his time, including even the old Emperor William, the unfortunate Emperor Frederick, and the Empresses Augusta and Frederick. His language became a perfect diatribe when he referred to the present Emperor and some of his ministers, whom he held responsible for his removal.

Mr Villard mentions that Dr. Sweninger had successfully treated Bismarck for rheumatism and neuralgia by simply making him restrain his inordinate appetite for food and drink. This faithful doctor would check the fallen statesman as he proceeded to pour out a second glass of wine.

IN the *Windsor Magazine* Mr. S. L. N. Bensusan describes "A Night with Poachers," at the conclusion of which he admits that he would not have another such night for all the game in the country. It reads like reality, rather than romance, especially as the incident was brought about by the simple method of palm-greasing.

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FENCING AS A SPORT FOR GIRLS.

In the *Girl's Realm* Miss G. B. Crozier gives a very interesting account of the progress of fencing among girls. It is a sport which has become



By courtesy of the "*Girl's Realm*."

In the Position of the First Parry.

exceedingly popular. From visits to various fencing schools she reports that about a year's study is necessary to make a girl a "free" fencer. The outfit would



By courtesy of the "*Girl's Realm*."

An Attack on the Lower Line.

cost from £2 12s. 6d. to £3 6s. 6d., and the fees for the first course of twelve lessons would cost two to three guineas. One professor of the art reports that six years ago only six ladies came to learn at his school: now 112. The "Ladies' London Fencing Club" already numbers some thirty prominent ladies. The art is strongly commended as greatly contributing to the health, upright carriage, graceful motion, and mental concentration of the fencer.

ALCOHOL AND LONGEVITY.

MR. T. P. WHITTAKER, M.P., contributes to the *Contemporary Review* an article on "Alcoholic Beverages and Longevity," based on the actuarial experience of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, which was founded in 1840 to assure the lives of total abstainers, but to which, some years later, non-abstainers were admitted. He claims that the sixty years' records of the institution completely prove the superior longevity of the total abstainer to the moderate drinker.

ABSTENTION MEANS LONG LIFE.

Between the ages of twenty and seventy-four the mortality among abstainers is considerably lower than among non-abstainers:—

Taking the mortality of the abstainers and the non-abstainers as a whole, from the ages of ten to ninety-five, the superior mortality of the abstainers is very marked. The total number of deaths in the temperance section was 5,124. Had the mortality in that section been at the same rate as in the general section, the deaths would have been 6,959, or 1,835 more than they really were. That is to say, the mortality in the general section was, on the average, 36 per cent. higher than in the temperance section.

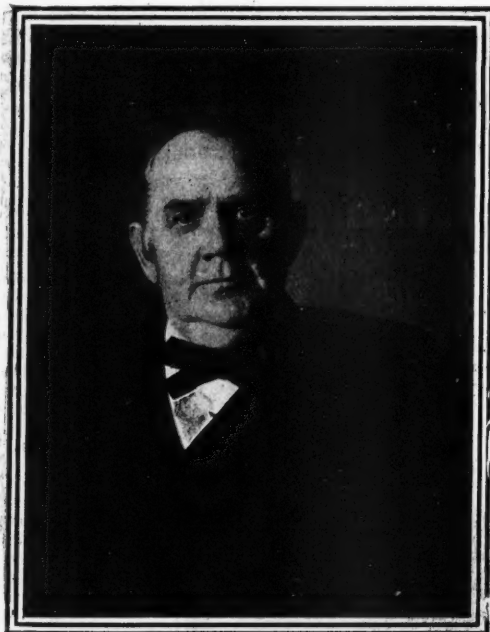
During the strenuous working years of manhood, from twenty-five to sixty years of age, the annual mortality rates among abstainers were, on the average, 40 per cent. lower than among the non-abstainers.

These conclusions refer to persons of all states of health and condition. As to "second-rate" lives, Mr. Whitaker says that:

The indication of the experience of the Institution distinctly is that, for persons whose constitution or family history or environment is not quite satisfactory, personal abstinence from the use of alcoholic liquors is exceptionally desirable and important.

THE LATE SENATOR HANNA.

THE *American Review of Reviews* contains a short sketch of the late Senator Hanna, whose career is typically American in its versatility and succession of careers. Born in 1837, his early manhood was spent in developing the coal and iron industry of Cleveland. He served one hundred days in the Civil War. He was one of the Government directors of the Union Pacific Railway. In 1880, he organised a business men's movement in support of the Republican presidential candidate. But he did not enter aggressively into politics until 1896, when he took the Republican machine and organised



The late Senator Hanna,
American President-maker.

the Convention in the interest of McKinley's nomination. It was in his sixtieth year he discovered those remarkable powers of party organisation which have made him famous. Next year he entered the Senate and developed surprising powers of legislation and oratory. Yet until he became a Senator he "had never made a speech of any kind." He carried the Senate with him in 1902 in favour of the Panama and against the Nicaragua route for the Canal.

As though his life had not filled rôles numerous enough, he flung his energies into his post as chairman of the Civic Federation and mediator in labour disputes. It is said he took more pride in these successes on the Civic Federation than in his successes in business or in politics.

WHY LANCASHIRE IS STARVING.

THE "COTTON KING'S" DEFENCE OF HIMSELF.

"NEITHER bull nor bears have been more than puppets in the hands of King Cotton." That is the explanation which Mr. Daniel Sully, himself "Cotton King," gives of the causes of the cotton famine from which Lancashire is at present suffering. Mr. Sully, who writes in the February *North American Review*, claims that speculation has had nothing to do with the scarcity and high prices. It is true there was speculation, but it was carried on on both sides, the only persons interested in keeping prices up being the planters of the Southern States, whereas all the influence of New England, Great Britain, and the Continent was united in trying to keep prices down. He declares that no financier or group of financiers could possibly make a corner.

THE REAL CAUSES OF HIGH PRICES.

The high price of cotton is due to natural causes. In 1877-79 there were exceptionally big crops, which led to a fall in prices and the starting of new mills. After this came a four-years' period of short crops, for which manufacturers were not prepared. The stock of cotton in hand went on diminishing, and finally the crash came when last year's crop fell below anticipations. Conditions were made worse by the fact that America was inundated with a flood of big crop prophecies, many mills delaying purchasing in expectation of a fall in prices.

THE DECLINE IN PRODUCTION.

When the crop turned out badly a famine ensued. But the chief cause of this famine was the failure of the planters to produce enough cotton. The production has been steadily falling off; and this Mr. Sully attributes to four causes: (1) Seed deterioration; (2) soil exhaustion followed by poor tillage; (3) increase in pests such as the boll-weevil; (4) lack of acreage expansion. As evidence that real scarcity is the cause of the famine, he mentions that in December last, while prices on the New York Cotton Exchange were high, the actual cotton could not be obtained for the money.

The only other cause was the threat of war in the Far East, which had a "sentimental influence" in raising prices. But though there was the usual speculation, that had nothing to do with the famine.

THE *Windsor Magazine* for March is very well illustrated. "The Lych-gate in Winter" is a charming picture. In the list of fiction writers are such names as Jack London, Mrs. C. N. Williamson, and Francis Gribble. There is an absurd but somewhat badly needed caricature of "The Anti-Microbe Maniac."

Two singularly interesting articles distinguish *Macmillan's* for March. In one, Mr. Reginald Farrer gives a series of remarkable word-pictures of the miniature Gardens of Tokio—word-pictures that live in the memory. The other is a criticism of Matthew Arnold as a popular poet, in which Mr. W. A. Sibbald supplies an intellectual pleasure of rare fineness.

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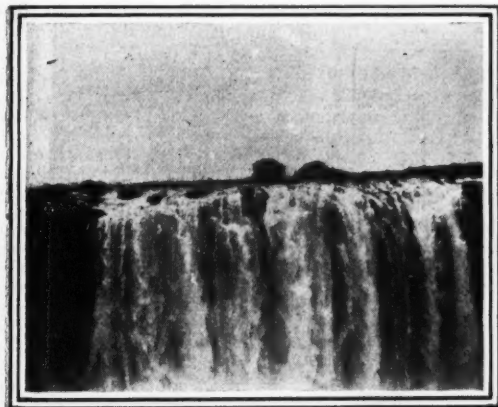
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THE VICTORIA FALLS.

THE *Pall Mall Magazine* contains the fullest description, with the best illustrations, that have yet appeared in England of these wonderful falls on the Zambesi River, discovered nearly fifty years ago by Livingstone, and soon to be reached by the railway now being pushed northwards from Bulawayo. The Falls are in country actually under the rule of the British South Africa Company. Immediately above the Falls



By courtesy of the "*Pall Mall Magazine*."

The Face of one of many Cataracts.

the Zambesi is, in places, over a mile wide—a peacefully flowing stream, dotted with islands, on which grow tall palms, and there is nothing to disturb the serenity except it be the waterfowl on the look-out for fish, and an occasional hippopotamus. As to how the river comes to form this gigantic waterfall, Mr. C. Douglas-Jones, the writer of this timely article, gives a clear description:—

A broad river with a comparatively slow current suddenly hurls itself into a narrow crack or fissure in the earth which reaches across its bed from bank to bank. This fissure is of an average width of three hundred feet and a depth of four hundred feet, and has one narrow outlet six hundred feet wide by which the water collected in it can escape, and this nearer to one end than the other. As can easily be imagined, the volume of water collected at the bottom of the fissure is enormous, and having only a small exit comes rushing and surging out with great force.

Immediately after leaving the fissure the gorge, into which the water flows, makes a sharp bend. This still more increases the agitation of the water, and the name—"Boiling Pot"—given to this bend is most expressive. At the Boiling Pot the river begins a tortuous course of some thirty miles between cliffs four hundred feet high.

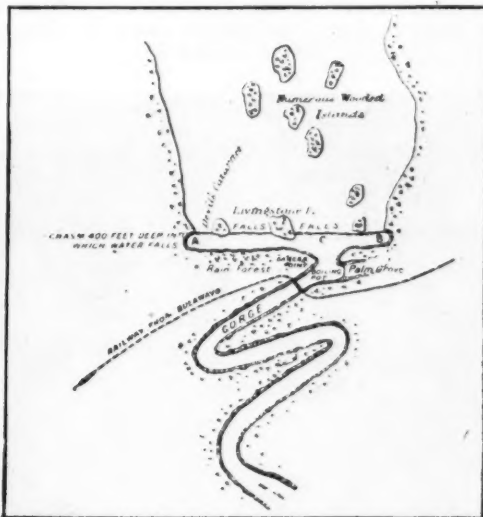
Only in two places, so far as is known at present, can these cliffs be descended to the level of the water. Across the Falls nature has drawn a band of colour—the rainbow—one of the most beautiful features of the Victoria Falls. "At every turn the sun on the mist causes it to become full of prismatic colour, now as a rainbow, now as a variegated coloured cloud, but always of surpassing beauty."

Quite near the Falls is Livingstone Island, where

Livingstone camped for some months when he discovered the Falls, and the tree on which he cut his initials still stands.

The grandest view of the Falls, says the writer, is looking east towards north-western Rhodesia:—

The island juts out over the abyss, and we look along about a thousand yards of cataract hurling themselves into a long and narrow chasm. It is a grand sight. The rainbows here are at



By courtesy of the "*Pall Mall Magazine*."

Sketch Plan of Victoria Falls.

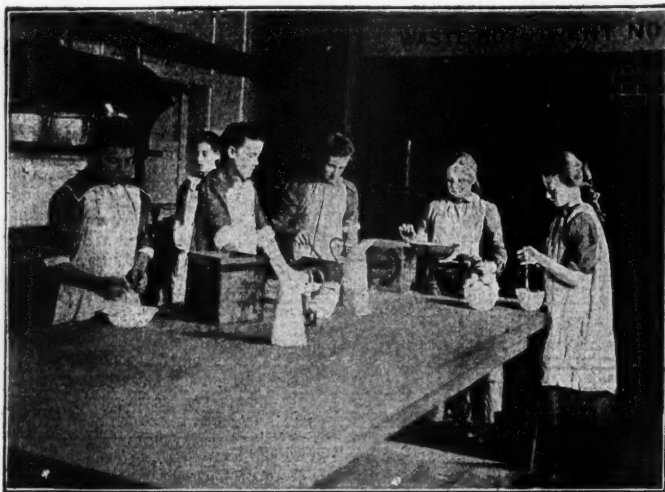
their best—double and sometimes treble. The prismatic colours are very distinct and the clouds of mist seem to chase each other up these arcs of light. Immediately opposite is the Rain Forest, from which down the face of the cliffs numbers of little gleaming white rivulets are running; these seem to be licked up and to rise again before ever they reach half-way to the bottom.

International Camaraderie.

ENGLISH speakers are now living in the great continents of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia, and could these but be linked together by some intellectual bond of mutual interests, a kind of international camaraderie could be established which could not fail to be helpful to perpetuate a desire for peaceful relations among the nations of humanity. Not only so, but it is to the Imperial interest of England that those speaking the same language should have an opportunity of getting into personal touch with each other. To correspond with all sorts and conditions of people living in all parts of the world affords an education not to be despised, and there is no better way of securing knowledge of the geography, history, and social life of any country than by corresponding direct with individuals living there. It has been suggested that members of the Correspondence Club should utilise the services of the Conductor as forwarding agent for the exchange of picture-postcards, in order that a bird's-eye view of any world-spot could be secured in the easiest possible way. The Conductor, of Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W.C., will send all particulars on application.

TRAINING WAIF AND STRAY GIRLS.

MR. HUGH B. PHILPOTT tells, in the *Leisure Hour*, the story of the Gordon House Girls' Home, used by the London School Board for its feminine waifs and strays. One of the girls has apparently never slept in a bed. Every morning she was found curled up on the bedroom floor. Another tramp's child slept almost continuously for three weeks. The palatial environment—for the house was once a royal palace—seems to destroy the baneful effects of heredity. The girls are trained for domestic service.



By courtesy of the "*Leisure Hour*."

In the Kitchen: Waif Girls Learning to Cook.

THE RUIN OF THE CONGO FREE STATE.

PROFESSOR PAUL S. REINSCH contributes to the *North American Review* for February a brief but effective reply to the strange defence published in the December number of the same periodical by Mr. Demetrius Boulger. He declares that the economic régime now existing in the Congo State is calculated to ruin the country. To argue that the present system does not interfere with private commerce, he says,

manifests a total disregard of all facts, in consideration of the specious legal pretext that the State has a right to assume full property in, and control over, the million of square miles comprised in the Congo State, and to establish an *a priori* right to all the products thereof. Articles One and Two of the Berlin Congo Act of 1885, by which, though the Congo State may already have been established, its continued existence was made possible, provide that the commerce of all nations shall enjoy free freedom, and that none of the Powers that exercise sovereign rights in the Congo region shall there establish monopolies or privileges of any kind which relate to commerce. As the only export commerce that has ever existed in this region is the commerce in forest products, any legislation which restricts and virtually annihilates this commerce as far as private individuals and companies are concerned, certainly comes most directly within purview of the prohibition. That the British Government, whose subjects were the first pioneers in explora-

tion and commerce along the Congo, has a perfect right, nay, is in duty bound, to protest against this régime will hardly be denied by any one who is not blinded by quasi-legal forms

"GOOD GOVERNMENT" AND BAD TRADE.

In reply to Mr. Boulger's remark that the "flourishing condition" of Congo trade proves good government, Prof. Reinsch shows that, outside rubber and ivory, the total exports of the country amount to only 2,000,000 francs, or half the exports of the neighbouring German colony of Kamerun. The employment of public officials in commerce is an abuse of the first principle of colonial government. The worst of it is that,

As the objections to the Congo monopoly come from British and German traders, who are most directly concerned, the political antipathies of Europe are allowed to enter, and the representations of the British Government are interpreted purely upon this basis. We are thus in danger of having the Turkish situation over again; a native population subjected to inhuman treatment because the European nations, on account of their mutual jealousies, cannot deal effectively with the question.

WHITAKER WRIGHT AND AFTER.

Blackwood contains a paper on Whitaker Wright Finance. It recalls the career of this "exploded financial meteor." The writer points out that it is characteristic of our criminal law that Whitaker Wright could only be charged with the secondary offence of issuing a fraudulent balance-sheet, and not with the primary offence of the fraudulent

transactions the balance-sheet was intended to cover. He urges that the Prime Minister should fulfil his promise of amending the law so as to provide a remedy against such frauds. It is pleasant to find the conservative *Blackwood* strongly urging that the Government should attempt to give to the commerce of this country what it so badly needs—a proper commercial code. We are even advised to admire the legislation "made in Germany":—

Section 43 of the imperial law relating to limited liability companies says:—

"The directors have in the affairs of the company to exercise the prudence of ordinary business men.

"Directors who fail to fulfil their obligations are answerable to the company as a whole for the consequent damage."

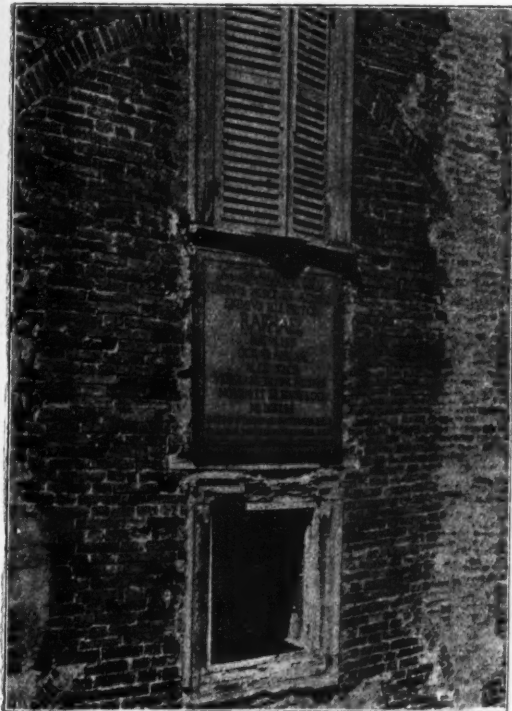
When the House of Commons has the courage to pass a new joint-stock Act with a similar clause in it to the above, then we may begin to believe in the sincerity of its longing for honest administration of joint-stock companies.

WITH a view to promoting a real national sentiment in India, a writer in *East and West* suggests the formation of the Akbar Sabha, with a membership open to the *élite* of the land from every race and creed in India.

WHERE GREAT PAINTERS WERE BORN.

MISS HELEN THORP contributed to the *Girl's Realm* an interesting illustrated sketch of the Birth-places of some Famous Painters. She first takes us to Urbino, up a very steep street called the Contrada Raffaello, on the left side of which stands the tiny house in which Raphael was born. The house was bought by Raphael's grandfather, who kept a general shop. It was inherited by Giovanni Santi, the father

the Carnic Alps, is next shown. It is a small cottage standing in the corner of the chief piazza, with an inscription relating the birth of Tiziano Vecelli in 1477. Albrecht Dürer was born in 1471, in a house in Nuremberg, now held by the city as a museum. We are next shown a quaint house in Maiden Lane, London, where Turner was born in 1775. His father was a barber. Gainsborough's house of birth in Sudbury, Suffolk, is the last birthplace sketched.



By courtesy of The "Girl's Realm."

Raphael's Birthplace.

of the painter, who began as picture-frame maker, but went on to be a painter of pictures.

On April 6th, 1483, in this house, the infant Raphael was born, and here he spent the first eleven years of his life. The room in which he was born is still shown; on the wall is a fresco of a golden-haired Madonna and Child by Giovanni Santi, supposed to be a portrait of his wife and the baby Raphael. The Casa de Raffaello remains almost exactly as it was in the time of the painter's childhood; on the ground floor are the rooms used for the storing and selling of goods; above are three rooms opening out of each other, the centre being that in which the family lived, the left the studio of Giovanni, and the right the room in which Raphael was born.

The inscription reads:—

The illustrious painter Raphael, never to die, was born in this tiny house, April 6th, 1483. Therefore venerate, O stranger, the name and genius of the place—do not wonder.

Titian's birthplace in the village of Cadore, amid

A "TOWNS" EXHIBITION.

DR. LOUIS ELKIND reports in the *Leisure Hour* on German municipal effort during the last century as culminating in the Dresden "Towns" Exhibition of last summer. He says that the municipal progress during the last thirty-two years has been enormous:—

Everything that can possibly be done to make a town an agreeable and convenient place to live in is carried out, no matter how enormous the cost may be. In every German town of some considerable size the municipality owns or manages the schools, the hospitals, the baths and washhouses, the parks, the tramway and telephone services and the fire brigade, the water, gas, and electric supplies, an assembly-room, a theatre, an art gallery, and, of course, a town-hall.

The Dresden Exhibition was a great and profitable success. It showed either examples or models of everything that is of importance to municipal well-being: the latest appliances for fighting the flames, the most convenient, attractive, and well-fitted tramway cars, the best means of public illuminations, public ambulances, telephones, and in especial, perfectly finished models of town-halls, churches, hospitals, and crematoria. The town-halls undoubtedly received the greatest amount of attention. They witnessed the enormous municipal progress registered in Germany during the last thirty-two years. The most striking models of town-halls were those of Bielefeld, Hanover, and Leipzig. They endeavour to combine in one imposing group the municipal buildings, which are often found scattered. The Berlin school buildings were expected to take the first place, but this was actually taken by Munich. The number of crematoria witnessed to the great strides made by cremation in Germany of late. This idea of a "towns" exhibition may be commended to our new County Council. An international "towns" exhibition would be a liberal education in municipal progress, and ought to result in Londoners resolving on combining in their own metropolis the best that the world has yet achieved.

EARL HOWE, the Queen's Chamberlain, is sketched in the *Woman at Home*, by Mrs. Tooley. He has, it appears, strong musical tastes, and advises the Queen in her frequent commands to rising performers to play before her.

THE *Sunday Strand* is noteworthy for the photographic reproductions of relics and curiosities of David Livingstone, including his Bible, his journal, his case of instruments, his watch, pistol and flask, etc. Mr. J. K. Colford gives a very enthusiastic sketch of Lord Overton and his New Gospel of Wealth.

NATURAL HISTORY IN DECORATION.

IN the March number of the *Art Journal* Mr. Douglas English has an interesting article on Decorative Natural History, illustrated from photographs by the author, two of which we are permitted to reproduce. The subject is certainly a fascinating one. The writer says:—

Japanese Art, of necessity, appeals strongly to the naturalist. The subjects treated are more often than not within his powers of appreciation. Even where convention borders on parody, he can estimate without difficulty their suggestiveness, their delicacy, and their characterisation.

He learns, therefore, with something more than astonishment, that the productions of the school of Hokusai are rarely, if ever, the result of deliberate and direct nature-study, but are rather impersonal, almost mechanical, transcripts from an accumulated store of patterns; that they are written, rather than painted, within four walls, and that, under the influence of Western ideals, much of their unique excellence is departing.

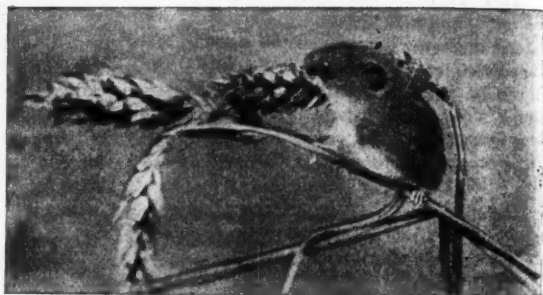
It has been affirmed that a close examination of Japanese design will reveal to the Western critic errors in form, errors in proportion, and errors in construction. It is probable that an extended study, particularly an extended photographic study of small forms of life, would furnish conclusive evidence that Western ideas on these points were wrong, and that Japanese ideas were right.

Comparative smallness of size, and natural hardness, both of surface and outline, are obviously their criteria of decorative possibility.

The mammal which they most frequently attempt is the badger. The severity of its head-markings, and the natural coarseness of its fur, would seem to account for the preference.

Living fur of fine texture is undoubtedly most difficult of suggestion. From a zoologist's standpoint, photography is the only graphic means of expression which adequately conveys the innumerable, subtle, and contiguous half-tones which distinguish it; and photography, unless technically perfect, fails equally with painting. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Japanese, faced with the decorative necessity of suppression, should choose for their design-motives the more adaptable scale and feather.

But the excellence of Japanese work is based on something more substantial than a nice sense of the appropriate. Whatever may be the present methods of Japanese draughtsmen, the originals from which their conventions and semi-conventions are derived must needs have been the matured result of minute, close, and photographically-accurate observation.



A Harvest Mouse.

Characterisation from a scientific rather than a sentimental standpoint is their distinguishing feature, and also their distinguishing charm.

In a natural history picture, characterisation is attained by the judicious selection (1) of attitude, (2) of surroundings.

The attitudes of living animals are of infinite variety. A broad division will classify them as rest-attitudes and action-attitudes. Rest-attitudes are, as might be expected, the easier of suggestion, but, bordering as they do on the inanimate, indifferently suited to decorative design.

Action itself cannot be adequately conveyed without some depth of perspective. This the Japanese have intuitively realised; and, by way of compromise, select, as motive for their most vigorous design, the pregnant instant of time at which action is either momentarily suspended or immediately contemplated.

THE COMING WAR.

MR. HUGH LAW, in an article in the *Independent Review*, giving the fruits of a recent visit to the Near East, predicts an insurrection in April, and war between Turkey and Bulgaria as certain, if the present tension is not relieved. He says that even a disastrous war would be no worse for Bulgaria than an indefinite continuance of the present unrest:—

What the issue of a Turco-Bulgarian war would be no one can say; but competent military observers do not, I believe, think as badly as might be supposed of the chances of the Bulgarians, at any rate, at the commencement, though ultimately, if Turkey can pour in her hordes from Asia Minor, numbers must turn the scale against them. There are, however, many complications to be feared; for the attitude of both Servia and Roumania is still doubtful, whilst Greece appears to be definitely hostile to the Bulgarians. And there are graver perils yet. If Bulgaria should be defeated, and overrun by the Turks, she might, and probably would, be saved from complete destruction by Russian bayonets.

Mr. Law was assured by the revolutionary leaders that they had plenty of men to recommence fighting; and General Tsontcheff estimates that he could prolong the conflict for a dozen years, if necessary:—

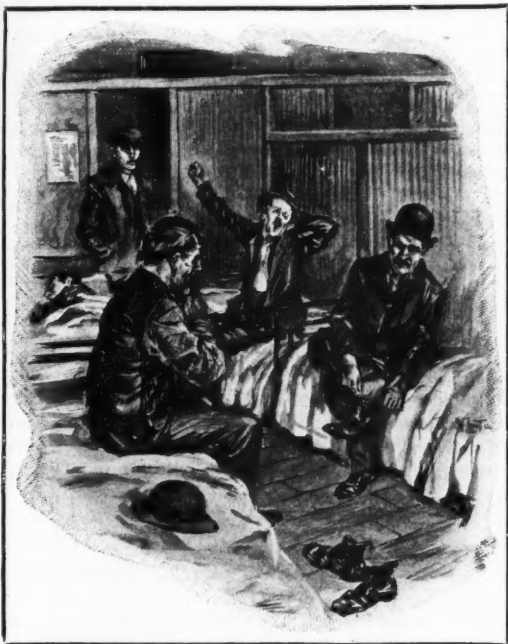
On the other hand, I believe that both he and the other chiefs would at once lay down their arms if European control, which alone offers a real guarantee for the lives and liberties of Christians, were established in Macedonia by the Powers. When we remember that the insurgents, probably never numbering more than 10,000, have been able for more than a year to hold their own against a Turkish army of occupation of over 200,000 men, it is not difficult to believe that a guerilla warfare can be kept up for an indefinite period.



A Tree Frog.

LIVING IN LONDON ON A SHILLING A DAY.

LONDON's cheapest hotels form the subject of a chatty article in *Cassell's*, by W. B. Robertson. He opens by remarking on the strange fact that hotels which have the enormous profit of intoxicating liquors to draw upon are always more expensive than temperance hotels. He says in the Metropole the cheapest bedroom one can get costs 4s. 6d. a night, attendance 1s. 6d., breakfast 3s. 6d. Even in White-chapel a bedroom in a licensed hotel costs 3s. 6d.; and close against the docks the cheapest room is 2s. 6d. But in a Covent Garden temperance hotel, fitted with every modern improvement, the charges are—



By courtesy of "Cassell's Magazine."

"Fourpence a Night: with Sundays Free."

bedroom, boots, and attendance, 2s. 6d.; breakfast 1s.; total 3s. 6d. A licensed victualler explained this by saying that if they lowered their charges to the rate of the temperance hotel, they would be flooded with guests whose only desire was to drink all night.

Mr. Robertson says, "I know at least a dozen hotels in London replete with every convenience, where one can be well-bedded and well-breakfasted for 1s. 6d., and even less." He cites one at which he stayed in Clerkenwell which cost: bedroom and boots, 1s.; breakfast, consisting of a pot of tea, rasher of bacon and an egg, bread and butter, 6d.—total, 1s. 6d. The bedroom was "as good as any plain man wants." At another such hotel in the Borough he had a small but comfortable bedroom

and a breakfast for a total of 11½d. Had he been a weekly guest, his daily bill would have been still smaller. He had in addition a share of the coffee room, writing room and smoke room, the latter being particularly attractive. The very cheapest "hotel" accommodation he ever heard of was provided in Edinburgh, and was known as the "Bawbee Lean." For a halfpenny, or a bawbee, a man was allowed to stand in a long room leaning or bending against a rope stretched from end to end. "In the morning, when, in the opinion of mine host, his guests had had enough for their money, he simply untied the end of the rope, and allowed the force of gravity to do the rest." But it is in the Rowton House that the writer finds those who have been initiated into the mystery of living on something about 1s. per 24 hours. Bed 6d., boots ½d., breakfast 2d., dinner 3½d., tea 2d.—1s. 2d. altogether. "4d. a night, with Sundays free to weekly tenants, is the cheapest bed a European can get in London."

The writer closes with the remark that "London has a reputation for being a dear place to live in. It is a reputation, however, she scarcely deserves. True, one can live in London more expensively than anywhere else; at the same time, one can command plain comfort more cheaply."

THE MAKING OF A POLICEMAN.

LONDON policemen are a common enough object to the man in the street, but it is doubtful whether much is known as to the methods by which these outward signs of the law are brought to such perfection. A writer in the *World's Work* helps to lift the veil.

All London constables, wherever they may be stationed, pass through the same initial course of training. They must, of course, be strong and healthy, and their character must be unsmirched. Strength and health are of particular importance to a man who may have to grapple at any moment with a brawny criminal, and must certainly spend two or three nights a week in the open without regard to weather. And every constable passes once a month under the doctor's inspection. As to character—well, that is of the essence of a constable, who must be not only a guardian, but an angel.

When a man has shown that he has the strength of a guardian and the character of an angel he may be accepted as a potential policeman. He is put through a six-weeks course of training. Day by day he goes to Wellington Barracks and is taught the elements of drill—which seem unimportant to a man whose function is to act alone. He is also taught a little wrestling, and instructed as to the best method of overcoming a recalcitrant wrong-doer. Doubtless there will come a day when our constables will be taught by Japanese, and adopt their system of applied mathematics. At present the young man learns only the raw methods of the West. During those six weeks, too, he attends police-courts and watches the demeanour and listens to the evidence of constables—thus picking up some small knowledge of the powers of the police and qualifying himself to carry on the traditional laws of police evidence. When the six weeks are over he appears before the Commissioner of Police—who is by virtue of his office a justice of the peace—and swears in due form that he will carry out his duties in preventing burglaries, robberies, felonies, and murders; that he will protect property, and so forth; and, finally, will not divulge official secrets. That done, the young man—the young angel—becomes a guardian, with uniform and truncheon, and is sent on to the streets to see that London behaves itself.

THE PERILS OF THE TRANSLATOR.

MISS F. KLICKMANN tells some interesting stories in the *Leisure Hour* of "Problems of Bible Translation." In these days when the Yellow peril is so much in evidence, it is worth while recalling the precautions taken by the Chinese a century ago against the first encroachment of the White peril. The death penalty was over any native who assisted a foreigner in the study of the language. The writer says:—

Morrison entered Canton in a business capacity, and became translator to the East India Company, who provided him with a hiding-place where he could carry on the Bible translation. This was in a warehouse, used for the storage of merchandise, which was lighted by small windows in the roof. A low tunnel, through which a man could creep, was constructed of boxes and bales from the door, for about half the length of the building, then up to the roof and back to the gable, then down to the floor on the other side, and on to the end of the wall; in this way it wandered on and on, a perfect maze, till it ended in a corner where boxes were built up so as to form a shaft to the skylight. There Morrison worked, with two Chinese scholars whose confidence he had gained, until the colossal task he had undertaken was completed. He dared not ask the natives to his house, and so great was their dread of detention that they never came to assist him without bringing arsenic in order to poison themselves should they be discovered by the Mandarins. The preparation of this Chin se Bible cost the Society £10,000.

Perils of another kind have beset the translator. In the Eskimo language "the missionary had to render 'the Lamb of God' as 'the Little Seal of God,' since sheep were unknown in Labrador."

In New Britain the translator was seeking some native idiom to convey the idea of a binding oath, when a chief suggested that the desired phrase was, "I would rather speak to my wife's mother than do such and such a thing." In British Columbia a missionary wanted his catechist to translate "A crown of glory that fadeth not away." This was done to the satisfaction of all concerned, but ultimately the missionary found to his horror that it had been rendered, "A hat that never wears out"!

A Hindu Pandit was much exercised by the promise in Genesis, "Joseph shall put his hand upon thine eyes," which is generally taken to refer to the closing of the eyes after death. The Pandit said, "I can't understand this story of Joseph. He seemed such a good son, and his father so fond of him. How comes it, then, that they have a stand-up fight, and Joseph, being the stronger, hits his father on the eye so hard as to close it?" There was no help for it but to render the passage: "Joseph shall conduct thy funeral ceremonies." At the Bible House there is a typewriter fitted with the Cree syllabic signs, and used by Archdeacon Mackay in revising his Cree Bible.

MR. W. B. ROBERTSON, in *Chambers's Journal* for March, re-tells the story of the most daring burglary on record, which took place in Cornhill in 1865. Possibly some of our readers who may still remember the consternation caused by the robbery of the premises of John Walker, chronometer-maker and jeweller, will be glad to have the story brought back to mind. It is interesting because, as a result of it, Mr. Walker not only gave up apertures in shutters (it was the duty of the police to look into the apertures every eleven minutes), but would have no more shutters at all. "If a little exposure is good (he argued), complete exposure is better"; and thus he originated the system of leaving the windows naked.

ANIMALS' JOKES.

IN *La Revue* M. Henri Coupin discusses the facetious spirit in animals, the extent to which they play practical jokes, whether simply for amusement, or, as much more often happens, to revenge themselves, or get something on which they have set their hearts.

As might be expected, monkeys are fondest of playing practical jokes. Darwin long ago noticed in them an undoubted feeling for the comic, though it must be admitted that in all jokes played by monkeys there seems more vengeance than any other sentiment. Dogs, however, often show a genuine sense of fun; but, what is much less generally known, so occasionally do bulls. Some years ago, relates a Frenchman resident in India,

I occupied a house surrounded by several acres of fine pasture-land. The fine grass of this enclosure tempted much cattle from the village, and, when the gates were open, they did not scruple to come in. My servants did their best to drive away the invaders, but one day they came to me, considerably perturbed, saying that a Brahmin bull which they had beaten had fallen down dead. (These are, of course, sacred and privileged animals, inviolable.) Learning that the marauder was dead, I went at once to see it; there its body lay, seemingly quite dead. A good deal annoyed by this circumstance, which might cause me trouble with the natives, I was not long in making a detailed examination, and I hastened to return to the house, meaning to go and inform the authorities at once of what had happened. I had been gone some time when a man arrived running delighted to tell me that the bull had got on to its feet, and was quietly grazing. Suffice it to say that the animal had a habit of pretending to be dead, thus rendering it impossible to turn him out, whenever he found himself in a place which pleased him and which he did not wish to leave. This ruse was repeated several times so as to enjoy my excellent turf.

Elephants can also play practical jokes, as also can certain birds, notably parrots. But most of the cases cited certainly show little trace of pure fun or humour, and a great deal of malice or simple greediness.

Two Clerical Repartees.

SOME smart sayings by men of the Oxford movement are reported by T. H. S. Escott in the *Leisure Hour*. Here is one about Bishop Wilberforce, of saponaceous fame:—

"Bishop," said a little girl, nestling up to him; "why do they all call you 'Soapy Sam'?" "Because, my dear" (patting her head), "I am always getting into hot water, and always come out with my hands clean."

Here is another by Liddon to the first head of Keble College:—

The then Viceroy of Egypt, Ismail Pasha, had sent his son Hassan to study at Oxford. Dr. Talbot, a fine scholar but a bad coachman, took him out for a drive and upset the vehicle into a ditch, insuring a great shaking to its occupants. A few days later, Dr. Talbot, driving by himself, met Liddon, walking, and offered him a lift. In a moment came the witty answer, "Wilt thou slay me as thou didst the Egyptian yesterday?"

"THE Need for a Positive Gospel" is the subject of a penetrating paper by Principal Forsyth in the *London Quarterly Review*. The positive Gospel he asks for is a concentration on the fact of the Atonement, which, however, he does not define. "God said His last word in the Cross of His only Son."

THE SINGULAR BALTIMORE FIRE.

THE huge conflagration at Baltimore on Feb. 7th stood second greatest in the list of American city fires, Chicago still holding the first place. But according to Mr. J. M. Rogers' paper in the *American Review of Reviews*, it was quite a unique case; for the conflagration was almost entirely confined to the wholesale and financial centres of the town. There were few important factories burned, very few large retail stores, and almost no residences, except a few tenements. Therefore the city has escaped what have been the most terrible features of other great conflagrations—the presence of hundreds of thousands of homeless persons, and the destruction of manufacturing establishments, which are the normal source of so much wealth to any community.

The fire raged for thirty hours, and destroyed property of a value reckoned at anything from fifty to one hundred and fifty million dollars. With characteristic American promptitude, Baltimore merchants were sending out telegrams and commercial travellers to make good their losses before the fire was out.

THE ASSOUAN BARRAGE OUTDONE.

AN illustration of the quiet way in which progress is advanced by our rule in India is furnished in *East and West* by Mr. S. S. Thorborne. He describes the system of canals which is being developed in the Punjab.

He says that from an engineering standpoint the mighty works on the Nile are inferior to those of Northern India. The River Chenab has been dammed by a masonry weir of 1,500 yards long, and 4,420 square miles have been irrigated in consequence. The weir was based on quicksand. This Chenab Canal was completed in 1895. The Jelham Canal irrigates an area of 1,400,000 acres, and has water to spare. The Government will shortly throw a weir across the Indus, and so fertilise about 10,000 square miles.

So far the Punjab canals have cost seven millions sterling, but yield an annual average of 11 per cent. dividend. In some cases it is expected to rise to 25 per cent.



View in Baltimore, after the Great Fire.

The fire did the greatest amount of damage since the Fire of Chicago.

SOME GOOD STORIES FROM "CORNHILL."

LADY BROOME continues her Colonial memories in *Cornhill*. In her youthful days in New Zealand she used to teach the shepherds reading and writing. She tells of two men living in a lonely and distant river gorge who came regularly to Sunday afternoon service :—

But they never came together, and their brand-new suit of shepherd's plaid had always a strange effect. One day I ventured to ask why they could not come together, either to the lessons or the service, and was informed that the clothes were the difficulty.

"You see, it's this way, Mum. We've only got one suit, and we got it a between-size on purpose. Joe, he's too tall, and I'm too short, so I turns it up, and Joe he wears leggin's and such like, and so we makes it do till after shearin'."

"DRANK THEM TROUSERS."

Judge Parry gives glimpses in the *Cornhill* of a day of his life in the County Court, Manchester. Here is one instance. A woman plaintiff suing for 9s. 6d. says :—

"I lent yon mon's missus my mon's Sunday trousers to pay 'is rent, an' I want 'em back."

The defendant at last condescends to reply :—

"Why yon woman an' my missus drank them trousers."

Two ladies pawn the husband's trousers, and quench an afternoon's thirst with the proceeds. The owner of the Sunday trousers is told by his wife a story of destitution and want of rent, and the generous loan of garments. Everyone in the street but the husband enjoys the joke. The indignant husband, believing in his wife, sues for the trousers and sends his wife to court.

WHAT'S MY BLOOMIN' YED FOR?

He tells of a blacksmith who came to a farriery class at Preston :—

The clerk in charge gave him a note-book and a pencil.

"Wot's this 'ere for?" asks the blacksmith.

"To take notes," replied the clerk.

"Notes? Wot sort o' notes?"

"Why, anything that the lecturer says which you think important and want to remember, you make a note of it," said the clerk.

"Oh," was the scornful reply, "anything I want to remember I must make a note of in this 'ere book, must I? Then wot do you think my blooming yed's for?"

A DESIRABLE EPITAPH.

The judge confesses himself once greatly encouraged by a criticism passed upon him which he accidentally overheard :—

I was going away from the court, and passed two men walking slowly away. I had decided against them, and they were discussing why I had done so.

"Well, 'ow on earth 'e could do it I don't see, do you, Bill?"

"'E's a fool."

"Yes, 'e's a fool, a — fool, but 'e did 'is best."

"Ay. I think 'e did 'is best."

The judge adds: "I have often thought that one might rest beneath an unkindler epitaph than this":—

HE WAS
A — FOOL,
BUT
HE DID HIS BEST.

"SOCIETY on the Skating Rink," which is said to be very high society, is described with illustrations by "Mondaine" in the *Woman at Home*.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE ROYAL CHILDREN.

THE children of the Prince and Princess of Wales form the subject of the first paper in the *Woman at Home*. It appears that though officially known as Prince Edward, the eldest boy is usually called David. One of the reasons for this selection out of his seven Christian names suggests that the Anglo-Israel movements has lofty patrons :—

A member of the Royal Family, after a long study of those passages in Scripture relating to the subject, had formulated a theory by which she had traced the royal infant's direct line of descent from King David. Many of our English royalties, of whom Queen Victoria was the chief, upheld her in the belief.

During the Boer War the little man, hearing that another European Power had shown itself unfriendly towards us, was heard to mutter: "Just let them wait. When I'm king I'll chop their heads off!" The Princess Mary, now seven years old, is said to rule her brothers with a rod of iron; which they mind not at all, and are ever ready to give way to her. She consoled her mother on the latter leaving England for the Colonies. "Don't you bother. I shall take care of us." Her mother, when a merry schoolgirl at a garden party, ran away from the "grown-ups" to have a romp with her brothers, and, finding a garden hose, danced with delight as she turned it upon them and thoroughly doused them before they knew what she was about. Prince Henry seems to have chiefly distinguished himself by convulsing the congregation in St. George's Chapel, at the baptism of his infant brother, by shouting out to his royal grandfather, "I see you," and again "I see you." Of Prince Edward the writer says, "Everybody who sees him is struck by his expression of purpose, and everybody believes in the child."

LABOUR AND LIBERALISM.

It is a portent of the time when "A Radical of 85," writing in the *Westminster Review* on "The Left Wing—Past and Future," openly admits the break-up of Radicalism through the advent of a national Labour party, which has come to stay. He attributes this disintegration to the renunciation of the responsibilities of leadership by Lord Rosebery, Sir William Harcourt, and Mr. John Morley, and the personal ascendancy of Mr. Chamberlain. He laments the absence on the part of Liberal leaders of a disposition to deal effectively with the Liberal-Labour problem. He asks :—

Cannot a Radical and Liberal-Labour combination be projected on the basis of a policy which, after negotiation, the Labour Representation Committee might be willing to submit for the consideration of their local affiliated committees, or for discussion in accordance with the terms of their constitution?

He thinks the conference at Bradford last month shewed that 422,000 against 533,000 were in favour of making joint action with Liberals and Radicals possible. Excepting for conservative loyalty to the name and past of Radicalism and a similar paradoxical devotion to the Liberal "tradition," the writer seems to have no reason for maintaining a strongly progressive section as distinct from the Labour party.



Carthusian Brothers at Exercise.

(By courtesy of the "Pall Mall Magazine.")

A CARTHUSIAN MONASTERY IN ENGLAND.

THERE are, it seems, less than a thousand Carthusians of both sexes in the world, so strict is the Order, so severe the discipline. The life of some of this small number is described in the March *Pall Mall Magazine* by one who recently obtained admission to the English monastery of St. Hugh, Parkminster, facing the South Downs. Severe as the Order is, it is rich, and has recently been able to show hospitality to sixty of the monks who fell victims to the Law of Associations in France. As they go about their daily work the monks are absolutely silent, unless compelled to speak. Every day between the angelus at 6 in the evening and that at 6.30 in the morning, there is the "Great Silence," not to be broken on any pretext whatever.

~ In such a monastery the Prior is supreme; after him comes the Vicar, then the Fathers, then the Brothers, controlled by the Procurator, who is also the house-keeper, spending the

money and receiving it. St. Hugh's would now be poor but for its share of the profits from the sale of the famous "Chartreuse." The house was founded from La Grande Chartreuse in 1873.

Of the three vows common in the Church, obedience, poverty, and chastity, the Carthusians take only that of obedience and stability, and promise "*conversionem morum meorum*," or moral conversion, and these vows necessarily include the two others.

What do the monks do? is the question which will probably

be asked by everyone. The Order is mainly contemplative; and although each Father wears a hair shirt, the severities are more mental than physical—each Father having to wrestle much in prayer for the good estate of the members of the Order, and to offer up many mediatorial intercessions for the sins of the world.



A Cell in the Carthusian Monastery.

(By courtesy of the "Pall Mall Magazine.")

THE GOLDEN ISLE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

CANON HORSLEY has been recruiting his health for three weeks in Majorca, and recounts his experiences in the *Treasury* for March. Majorca is little known in England, yet it is only thirty hours' continuous travelling from Birmingham; "and the convenient Cook, having discovered the island, offers this year an eighteen-guinea trip for fifteen days, with ten days at the Grand Hotel at Palma, the capital and cathedral city." There are glimpses of the beauty of the island basking in the joy of the November sun. "From the very waves of the sea rises, above the ramparts which encircle the ancient city, and the small craft of the harbour, the magnificent cathedral, the glory of Palma and the delight of all lovers of architecture"—yet a strange victim of the tyranny of successive architectural fashions. Tourists in search of unfrequented resorts may be glad to know that there were only six English people in the island during the Canon's visit. They may also be attracted by the following picture:—

In front of Palma lies the bay, twelve miles wide, and twenty-five from horn to horn. Behind lies the broad plain, dotted with villages embowered in miles of almond, apricot, fig, olive, and locust-bean trees; oranges and lemons flourishing chiefly in the sequestered mountain valleys. A glorious sight must be the miles of almond orchards blossoming in January. Vineyards are not so common, but fields of grain, maize, capscums, egg plant and rice are made productive—as rain is uncommon and rivers are mainly stony places where water occasionally runs—by a system of irrigation. Behind this Huerta (*hortus*, garden plain) extends a continuous curve of hills and mountains which keep off the northern winds, so that in fact only a due south wind from Africa reaches Palma directly, and this is tempered by crossing the sea. In these mountains, which appear higher than they are by rising from the sea, sequestered glens and round hollows are luxuriant with orange and lemon groves, pomegranates, and cereals, and flowers, which like the equable and warmer air their ramparted situation affords. Here are the chief beauty spots of the island.



By courtesy of the "*Treasury*."]

Palma, Majorca.

THE LATIN FUTURE.

DR. EMIL REICH writes in the *Contemporary Review* on "The Future of the Latin Nations."

SPAIN.

Of Spain he says:—

The division of nations into the living and the dying was the idea of a late English statesman. We may be permitted to doubt whether any of the nations of modern Europe is yet in so morbid a condition as to justify any prediction of its death. There is no reason to despair of Spain's future. Bodily and mentally the Spanish are as sane and sound as any, and though they may perhaps never be permitted to regain the proud station which once they held in the forefront of Europe, they may very well attain a humbler degree of ambition, develop their own home country and build up a polity as remarkable as any which at present exists.

ITALY.

Dr. Reich says that Papal hostility to the Government is the deepest shadow on Italy's future. But

her trump card in the future is her supremely excellent geographical position. Her great geographical advantages were largely contributory to the rise and prosperity of Venice. Italy is still the centre of the Mediterranean world, but of a regenerated Mediterranean world, in which the going to and fro of commerce is increasing every day. She has now reassumed her former position midway between the Orient and the Western world. The opening of the Suez Canal promises well for the future of Italy. She has not been able to avail herself to the full of the benefits of her newly-acquired position; she has had great evils at home with which to contend; but within the coming few years she must perforce make use of her advantages. A good geographical situation inevitably, almost automatically, confers prosperity. *

FRANCE.

Dr. Reich declares that France's wonderful homogeneity is one of her greatest assets. He concludes:—

It has long been customary to regard the French Colonial Empire as more or less a failure; it should, however, not be forgotten that it embraces many of the richest portions of the

globe, and would prove an immense source of capital in the event of European war. The African colonies have the additional advantage of being within a few hours' steam of the mother country. The late policy of France with regard to the Holy See has done much to nullify the sapping influence of the Catholic Church in France, and to rid the French of the one discordant element within their frontiers. With so many points to favour her, we can hardly doubt that France has the greatest chances of future success.

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

REVIEW OF REVIEWS FOR AUSTRALASIA.

THE January number begins a new and much improved series. The number of pages has increased. The cover and general get-up are more attractive. The editor-in-chief opens with the explanation that the retirement of Dr. Fitchett from the Australasian editorship was decided on solely business considerations. The opposite views of the late war, and all that it implied, which prevailed at the London and Melbourne offices, had necessitated compromises which pleased the adherents of neither policy, and it was felt that it would be better in the interests of the *Review* that each should "gang his ain gait." The symposium by leading representatives of the different parties on the Federal elections claims separate notice. The local editor bears witness to the way in which the Commonwealth is overshadowing the several States in the public regard, with the result of drastic reduction of State expenditure. The repeated rumour of Mr. Seddon's approaching retirement, though contradicted by the person most concerned, is favourably received. "With very good grace and much wisdom he could now retire from active politics." There are two character sketches—one eulogising Lord Northcote, Governor-General of Australia, as pre-eminently the right man for the post; the other tracing the rapid rise of Cardinal Merry Del Val, Papal Secretary of State.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE *American Monthly Review of Reviews* is largely occupied with Central American matters. Mr. C. S. Salomon writes on Santo Domingo, which he declares has steadily retrograded, while its neighbour, Haiti, has progressed. The better element, he says, desire the establishment of an American Protectorate. Another article deals with Haiti. Dr. F. C. Nicholas writes on "Panama and its People." He describes the remains of the old French canal as follows:—

The whole breadth of the Isthmus has been cut into, and the outline of the canal can be clearly seen, looking like a great railway excavation. The difference, however, is easily apparent. Here there is no building up; everywhere there is cutting down. The canal has progressed to a great furrow dug in the earth, an impressive sight, the cut extending to the right and to the left as far as one can see. It has been a colossal work, and a cataclysmal failure.

He declares that what is now the Republic of Panama has always been semi-independent of Colombia.

An anonymous article deals with "What the People Read in France." There is a character sketch of the late Mark Hanna, and a number of biographical notes on "The Men who are Doing Things for Japan," in which the Emperor is described as "leader in everything." Mr. Charles Johnston contributes a complimentary article on "Russian Commanders in the Far East." There are two articles on the great Baltimore Fire.

The Young Woman.

THE *Young Woman* for March contains an interview with Mr. Kennerley Rumford. "A Professional Musician" gives advice as to how to buy a piano, his chief point being that good pianos are never very cheap. The symposium entitled "Do Women Dress to Please Men?" is continued.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* is a good number, largely taken up with the war. Articles on this subject have been noticed elsewhere.

Mr. Cloudesley Brereton writes in defence of the claimants for more modern instruction. He admits that the universal teaching of Greek embodied a high ideal of intellectual training, but this ideal, he claims, has not been realised. Greek is indispensable for an *élite*, and desirable for some, but by no means indispensable for all.

Mr. John Lane, in a lively article on "Entertaining," says:—

In no way has the American invasion proved more triumphant than in the subtle change it is producing in the new generation of English girls. The English woman, like the clever antagonist she is, studies the skilful weapons with which the other has established her captivating supremacy, and is proceeding to use the same. I find in the new English girl a charm and a vivacity when she is not hampered by tradition which must make the American girl look to her laurels.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* for March contains nothing calling for special notice, with the exception of "Ignotus'" article on the war in the Far East. There is an interesting survey by M. Francis Kossuth of "The Political Situation in Austria and Hungary." Of the language question, M. Kossuth says:—

To show how reasonable the Hungarian claim had been, it may be as well to note that the Hungarian contingent forms 43 per cent. of the whole army, and that Hungary is the only State which has an official language. Austria has no such language, and no justification could be found for employing in the army the language used by only 25 per cent. of it, when the official language of the 43 per cent. of it is discarded. Further, most of the orders are given with trumpets, bugles, and drums; and no trumpet, bugle, or drum has ever yet been heard to sound in the German or Hungarian language.

In accordance with the terms of the compromise arrived at, it abandoned its obstructive tactics in return for some important concessions concerning military matters, and, more especially with reference to military education. The result of this will be that within a few years the Hungarian portion of the army will be commanded by exclusively Hungarian officers, educated in a national spirit and speaking the Hungarian language to perfection; also that the use of the Hungarian language in military criminal proceedings, the code of which is to be entirely reformed, will be assured.

POLITICS IN AMERICA.

Mr. A. M. Low, in his *American chronique*, says that Mr. Roosevelt's nomination for re-election to the Presidency is certain; and that the Republican Convention to be held next June will be a mere formality, Mr. Roosevelt being nominated by acclamation. The most likely Democratic nominee will be Chief Justice Parker, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, who intellectually may be Mr. Roosevelt's superior, and perhaps in other respects better qualified for the Presidency, but his name does not arouse enthusiasm among the rank and file of his party as does that of Mr. Roosevelt.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Duke of Bedford contributes "Some Reflections on the Fiscal Question." There is an interesting paper of Recollections of the late Mr. Lecky, and an article on the Elysée by Mrs. Stuart-Wortley.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* opens with an article on "Japan and Russia," which is dealt with elsewhere. I have also quoted as leading article, the papers on the political situation, "The Future of the Latin Nations," "British Rule in the Transvaal," and "Alcoholic Beverages and Longevity."

THE REFORMED WAR OFFICE.

"Scrutator" criticises severely the newly-created Defence Department. He says:—

The Committee have created a new department under a mistaken idea. They see that in every continental nation the head of the Executive Government, whether he be Emperor or President, is much more in touch with the two fighting services than is the case in England. With our Constitution the King cannot take the position held by the head of a continental State. The Committee evidently think that the next best thing is for the Premier to take his place, and they are right. But when they propose to introduce their Defence Department under the plea that it will play the part performed by the General Staff in other countries, they are talking nonsense and show clearly that they have not studied what the General Staff in other lands really does. No other nation has one department which serves as the brain of both Army and Navy, nor has any nation got any such over-ruling body like the New Department. In every continental organisation the branch of the marine or military administration which is really the head is the one which organises the force for war. In England this has never been the case. The Intelligence Department, which is the analogue of the thinking part of the Foreign General Staff, whether Naval or Military, has always held, and still holds, a subordinate position. In other countries it forms the mainspring of Naval and Military policy. It notes where danger threatens—it forms the plans to meet it—it is, in short, the centre from which all the rest of the administrative body are directed, and it is an integral part of the War Office or Naval Ministry. Under the proposed new organisation, the Intelligence Department of both the Navy and the Army will still remain apart, and a new office is created simply to co-ordinate their views.

RECOLLECTIONS OF RENAN.

Mrs. Emily Crawford contributes some recollections of the great Frenchman:—

Neither Bossuet nor Burke could have approached Renan in grandeur: nor could either have been grand in the same untheoretical, unemphatic, bland, easy and simple way. What Renan said might have gone to press without an alteration and entranced the French literary world.

Renan's grey-blue eyes remained young in colour, liveliness and sight-power—a blessing he attributed to writing big and keeping his books and writing-paper in the full light of day, and, if the sun were bearable, in sunlight. When receiving a visitor who did not bore him, he had the interested expression of a professor of natural history who examines some rare specimen which he has just received for his Zoo. He excelled in making shy visitors feel at ease. He gave his views as if interpreting those of another person. He let fall endless commonplaces in sign of agreement with what was being said to him, but this was a mere screen for the operation that went on in his mind, and a polite way of keeping the caller in play until he had thought out what he wanted to say himself.

CHINESE BUDDHISM.

Mr. W. Gilbert Walshe in an article on "Religious Toleration in China," says:—

Practical Buddhism in China to-day might be described as the very antipodes of the Buddhism which appeals to the poet and admirer of the faith of Gautama. It has abandoned its high estate; has surrendered unconditionally to the demands of the secular power; it is non-aggressive, it attacks no one. If it be at all a cause of offence it is not because of its vigorous life and active propaganda, but because it is so far advanced in corruption and decay as to be a menace to the national life.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE March number opens with an interesting reminder from Karl Blind that Kant, whose centenary is being celebrated by monarchs and statesmen, was essentially a democratic politician, who believed that the State should be under the sovereignty of the people, and who declared a pure republic to be the only legitimate constitution. He also said that the fittest constitution for bringing about perpetual peace is the republicanism of all States without exception, and he hoped for the establishment of a democratic federation of this kind.

Mr. J. G. Goddard, discussing the price of Empire, finds the annual cost to the Home country of Imperialism to be sixty-four millions. In order to free ourselves from this burden, he is bold enough to suggest the withdrawal of our colonies from the Empire. Friendship and kinship between the Home country and the colonies would remain as now, without our having to bear the crushing burden of Imperial expenditure.

Agrarian Panmixia is the curious title of a paper by W. R. MacDermott, in which he strives to show that peasant proprietorship, with postponed marriage and restricted families, leads to a general character of helpless imbecility. This is the predisposing cause of the prevalence of rural lunacy.

The Dishonest Policy of Injuring the Many to Benefit the Few is Mr. M. D. O'Brien's way of describing the principles common to Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain.

Mr. Hugh Blaker laments the policy of the Science and Art Department in devoting so much of its funds and its care to the teaching of elementary drawing. Free-hand drawing, he says, is worse than useless; nay, to an artistic nature positively harmful.

"Ignota" glorifies Susan B. Anthony as the Grand Old Woman of To-day. A Radical of '85 offers some futile suggestions for linking Labour and Liberalism.

THE EMPIRE REVIEW.

In the *Empire Review*, à propos of the Chinese labour dispute in the Transvaal, Mrs. Eyre begins giving her experiences of "the Chinaman in Australia," especially in the Northern territory. The upshot of the article is that the Chows, Chinkies, or whatever the local name, properly treated, are excellent good sorts—a view taken by many intelligent Colonials.

Mr. Frank Warner sketches the history of the British silk industry, and its present stagnation owing to the disastrous dumping of low-priced foreign silks. At present what remains exists only by virtue of pre-eminent merits, alike of quality, design, and colour. The cheap silks market is and must be—at present—entirely for the foreigner.

Mr. J. L. Bashford's article on high farming, i.e., manuring scientifically and systematically, in Germany, is also an indirect Protection argument. All over Germany "high farming" greatly interests farmers, and at Darmstadt, Halle, Bremen, Posen, and several other places, there are experimental farms, besides some twenty laboratories. At Darmstadt there is an experimental garden also, with some 2,000 plots, in which experiments are made with all kinds of garden plants, one of the chief objects being to ascertain whether the soil contains enough of the elements indispensable if the highest yield is to be obtained. Every large farmer in Germany sets aside a small plot of ground for experiments in testing the effect of artificial manures; and many experimental fields are also maintained by the State.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *March Nineteenth Century* is a number of average interest. It contains three articles dealing directly or indirectly with the war, and these; together with Mr. Sidney Low's paper on "The War Office Revolution," I have summarised elsewhere.

THE STATE AND THE DRAMA.

Mr. Henry Arthur Jones claims that there is no chance of regenerating the Stage until the higher classics of the drama, as a separate entity, have been recognised. Acting, he says, is not everything. Mr. Jones pleads for a State subsidy of £10,000 a year for a national theatre, and offers to write a play for nothing if the theatre is founded.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Walter Frewen Lord defines a university as "(1) brains before bricks; (2) those who pay the piper should call the tune; (3) no religion; and (4) no politics." The Reverend John Hughes deals with "The Proposed Religious Concordat." Mrs. Beaumont (Lady Pomeroy-Colley) criticises the chapter of Mr. Morley's "Life of Gladstone" which deals with Majuba.

THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

MR. GEORGE MOORE'S "Avowals" is certainly the most astonishing article the *Pall Mall* has published for many a long day. Mr. Daniel Crilly writes on "The Statuary at Westminster," the memorials of statesmen, that is, in Westminster Palace, not the statuary in the Abbey.

Leonore Van der Weer describes the work of Eugene van Meighem, an artist of the people in Antwerp, known as yet to no fame outside his own city. His wife and mother keep a popular *café*, and he spends his life among the docks, painting. "The Literary Geography of the Thames" is the subject taken by Mr. William Sharp this month. He deals not only with Oxford and the higher reaches of the river, but with Battersea, Chelsea, and even Wapping and the Pool, the whole illustrated by pictures which, at any rate of London, are much idealised.

THE INDEPENDENT REVIEW.

THE *Independent Review* for March opens with a paper by M. Jean Jaurès on "French Socialists and the Church." The difficulty which we have with our House of Lords is, it appears, also existent in France:—

Usually, when it turns its attention to the problem of the working-man, that is, to the dominant aspect of the social question, the Senate meets all proposals of social legislation with a deliberate and calculated apathy, or even with open hostility. The Government intervenes, and brings pressure to bear, but in vain; since, fearing to weaken itself by too frequent and violent rebuffs at the hands of the Senate, and anxious to husband all its strength for the successful termination of the struggle against clericalism, it hesitates to take a strong line. So the working-classes, on their side, begin anxiously to ask whether the secular policy of the Government is not pursued at the expense of social reform.

SOUTH AFRICA'S BEST HARBOUR.

Mr. E. Y. Brabant maintains that much the best harbour in South Africa is that at Saldanha Bay. The Government, he complains, is spending several millions in improving the Port of Simonstown, whereas Saldanha Bay is much superior, being a natural harbour, easily defensible. The only drawback is the lack of fresh water for drinking, but this, he says, could be remedied at a cost of £130,000.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE most topical articles in the February *North American* are Mr. Daniel Sully's paper on "The High Price of Cotton" and Professor Reinsch's on "The Congo Free State." I have dealt with both of these as Leading Articles. The number opens with an article by Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, entitled "International Arbitration Made Attractive." Mr. MacVeagh, who was one of the American counsel in the Venezuelan Arbitration at the Hague, claims that the Arbitration Tribunal has established itself in such a way that no Power can afford to decline to submit disputes to it.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. John Charlton, a member of the Canadian House, writes strongly in favour of reciprocity with the United States in preference to Mr. Chamberlain's scheme, which he characterises as "shadowy and theoretical." He complains that Great Britain has not made any return for the substantial benefits of the Canadian preference, though it was this preference that rescued the British export trade to Canada from extinction.

THE FRENCH RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

There is an interesting article defending the French religious associations by the Abbé Felix Klein, who says:—

Neither the Nuns nor the Monks constitute a source of danger to the Republic. The Republic is, thank God, solidly established in France now, and, we sincerely hope, for all time. We Catholic laymen and priests of the new generation are, with very few exceptions, as much attached to it as any citizens. But there are those who, if they had their way for any considerable length of time, would end by compromising the cause of liberty and even the existence of the Republic. These are not the men who live in convents, but those who abuse the public power they wield to-day by attacking religious ideas, who will surely, sooner or later, bind together the idea of Republicanism with the idea of Tyranny, and render possible the domination of a new Caesar. To-day in France, the enemies of Religion are the enemies of the Republic.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THE *Monthly Review* for March opens with an article by Mr. Julian Corbett on the War Office Reforms, which I notice briefly elsewhere. Mr. Alfred Stead describes "Bushido, the Japanese Ethical Code," which, he says, is—

a system of ethical training, the very existence of which during so many centuries should give one confidence in the present Japanese character.

Bushido taught rectitude, justice, filial piety and duty, courage, benevolence and pity, politeness and propriety, truthfulness and uprightness, honour and the disgrace of dishonourable actions, and the duty of loyalty to oneself, to one's family and to the nation.

WHO WON WATERLOO?

Dr. Holland Rose deals with the Kaiser's Waterloo speech. He says:—

The Battle of Waterloo was nothing if it was not a combined effort on the part of the allies. The terms of Blücher's promise and the eager searching for the Prussian army by British staff-officers in the morning alike prove that Wellington expected direct help by noonday. Possibly he would not have faced the terrible risks of the day had he known that no direct help would arrive until the end of the battle. In any case, to assert that Blücher saved Wellington's army from destruction is as wide of the mark as to say that in a pugilistic encounter the right hand saved the left from a thrashing. Blücher's army, alike in numbers and cohesion, was fitted for striking the great blows. Wellington's motley following was by its very nature condemned to more defensive tactics.

LA REVUE.

IN *La Revue* for January—February the symposium on Patriotism and its compatibility with love of humanity is continued. In this case it is mostly politicians and polemical writers who have been consulted, and, like the majority of men of letters and *savants*, they consider that patriotism and the wider love of humanity in general are not irreconcilable. The view of M. Deroulède differs from this, and is probably nearest to that of the man in the street:—

It may be that all nations are brothers; but my first brothers are Frenchmen. One must love one's neighbour; my nearest neighbours are Frenchmen. When I have done all that can humanly be done for the good, the welfare, the security and prosperity of France, then I will seek to do all that can patriotically be done for the good of humanity.

The more enlightened will be disposed to agree with M. Urbain Gohier that:—

The conception of one's own country will be modified and enlarged; it will not disappear.

The conclusion of M. Alfred Binet's interesting inquiry into the extent to which handwriting betrays the age of the writer is that, to within about ten years, age can be fairly accurately guessed, alike by experts and ordinarily intelligent and observant people.

M. de Norvins devotes a none too sympathetic article to "The Richest Man in the World," John D. Rockefeller, the petroleum and steel king, or the oil king, as he is sometimes called.

The writer hopes that his American fellow-citizens will awake in time to spare "our vast Republic the most despicable and most dangerous of despotisms—that of great financiers who are above all law."

The point of Dr. Héricourt's article on "The Doctor of the Future" is that a doctor should be a regular paid appendage, not only to every large factory and industrial establishment, but to every family, in the capacity of permanent friend and medical adviser, whose functions would be as much or more preventive than curative. Much illness would, he thinks—no doubt truly—be avoided, because people would not put off calling in the doctor, as so often happens now, until it is too late; and at the end of the year the family and the physician would meet together to rejoice over ills warded off and sickness not recovered from, but prevented. The profession would not then be open to the reproach of living on the misfortunes of others.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* for February contains an exceptional amount of interesting matter, some of which is obviously suggested by the events which led up to the war in the Far East.

To the first February number M. Rambaud contributes a long article on the isthmus and the canal of Suez, in which he traces in detail the history of Ferdinand de Lesseps' gigantic conception. M. Rambaud traces the later history of the canal, and does justice to the sublime figure of de Lesseps, while regretting that the other canal—that of Panama—which that master mind conceived is not destined to be executed by French hands.

Among other articles, may be mentioned a study of the dramatic art of D'Annunzio by M. Dornis; the first part of an anonymous study of the evolution of tactics in the light of the South African war; and a paper by M. Houssaye on the last days of Napoleon in France before he set out for St. Helena.

The Nouvelle Revue.

THE *Nouvelle Revue* for February is more than usually interesting, if only for the important article by M. Novikoff on the federation of the human race, and M. Lacour's paper on radium, noticed elsewhere. Among the other articles which deserve a brief mention are M. Kahn's study of the late M. Emile Deschanel, M. Dop's paper on the ballot in various countries, and some interesting letters on the Congo by M. d'Herlye, in which he deals incidentally with the Congo Free State, as well as with the French Congo.

The Revue de Paris.

IN the *Revue de Paris* for February we have noticed elsewhere M. Bérard's paper on Lord Curzon and Thibet, and M. Magnan's article on radium. There is little else to notice save a paper by M. Challaye on the Europeanisation of Japan, which collects in an interesting form what is already known on this subject. For the rest, M. de Nolhac describes very vividly Madame de Pompadour and her family, and M. Holland writes about operatic music as it existed before the formal establishment of opera as we know it now.

The Rapid Review.

WITHIN a few years of the commencement of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS its world-wide success led to the rise of a host of imitators. But the failure which followed every one of these mimetic attempts has not encouraged new experiments, and for many years now no such venture has appeared. But at last the attraction of the idea has overcome all discouragements, and Messrs. Pearson, Limited, brought out in February the first number of the *Rapid Review*, which offers the most undisguised tribute of "sincerest flattery" to this REVIEW. The titles of the contents will be recognised as old friends by our readers; "Topics of the Month," "Men of the Month," "Books of the Month," "Leading Articles in the Reviews," and "Leading Cartoons of the Month." Mr. Pearson feels unable to deal with the foreign magazines, but extends his survey beyond the month's periodicals, to weekly and daily journals, as well as new plays, new pictures, and "new speeches." He will probably find his range is practically limitless, and therefore impracticable. As a consequence, the first number of the *Rapid Review* scarcely seems to belong to the category of "Review." It serves more a weekly farrago of "bits" and "cuts" served up with a flavour of catalogue. First numbers are proverbially misleading, and experience is a great teacher. But Mr. Pearson, while boasting that he does not wish to obtrude his own views upon his readers, may have cause to remember that "colourless" is apt to mean "tasteless."

The English Illustrated Magazine.

THE most interesting article in the March *English Illustrated* is that by Mr. W. James on "Grimsby: the Biggest Fishing Port in the World," into which it appears 160,000 tons of fish are brought every year. Nearly 500 steam trawlers are registered at the port, and half of the population of the town is dependent on the industry. Mr. R. Ball-Aston describes his experiences as a settler in South Africa since the close of the war. The "birth-day portraits" this month are Mr. Andrew Lang and Mrs. Campbell-Praed.

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THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

THE Biblical Question and the Abbé Loisy crop up in most of the Italian magazines this month. The *Civiltà Cattolica* naturally rejoices in the condemnation of his books, and starts (February 6th) a series of articles dealing with historical Christianity on the old orthodox lines, and professing to show that the Abbé Loisy's teaching is subversive of all faith and he himself no better than a rationalist. It is interesting to note the amount of attention that Baron F. von Hügel's article in a recent issue of the *Pilot* has evidently excited in foreign ecclesiastical circles, for not only does the *Nuova Antologia* quote approvingly from it, but the *Rassegna Nazionale* translates and reproduces it in its entirety, with an editorial note to the effect that coming from a learned and distinguished English Catholic, he feels it his duty to lay it before his readers, so as to enable them to remain in touch with the best Catholic thought in foreign countries.

The woman question progresses but slowly in Italy. A step forward, however, has been recently taken by the foundation in Florence of a society to encourage the social action of women. It will be in the first instance mainly educative, and the inaugural address delivered by the Senator Tancredi Canonico, and explaining its scope, is reproduced in the *Rassegna Nazionale*. It also publishes (January 16th) an ably constructed summary of the most important definitions of recognised ecclesiastical authorities on such points of national and international law as bear upon the question of the Temporal Power of the Holy See. The Vatican has recognised the validity of these principles in recommending French Catholics to recognise the Republic, but it has failed to apply them to its own relations towards the Quirinal.

General Luchino dal Verme, whose appropriate criticisms of the Boer War during its progress were frequently referred to in this column, now contributes to the *Nuova Antologia* an admirable summary of the War Commission Report. He considers that it fully establishes the entire unpreparedness with which we entered on the campaign, and considers it full of instruction for our statesmen and a severe warning to our future generals.

In the mid-February issue the Senator G. Piola proposes an entire reconstruction of the financial relations between Church and State in Italy. M. Scherillo edits a number of vivacious letters written by the well-known *littérateur* Gaetano Negri, when, as a young lieutenant, he chased brigands in Southern Italy; and M. Delmes introduces to Italian readers the Russian novelist V. Korolenko, a story from whose pen begins in the same number. Matilde Serao's serial, "The History of Two Souls," is a powerful and tragic presentment of Neapolitan life, well worth reading, in spite of the involved, overloaded style.

To the *Rivista d'Italia* V. Pareto contributes a clever article pointing out how in all countries the triumph of Liberalism is coming to mean the cutting down of the liberty of the people, and he sums up some of the various results of such policy. England comes in for a little good-natured abuse for her "grandmotherly" legislation, especially in relation to temperance.

The *Riforma Sociale* devotes much space this month to English matters. Besides a really admirable summary of the position of the Jewish workman in England in regard to numbers, trades, sweating, etc., drawn from the most approved sources, there is a long article on London, bristling with statistics, in relation to its moral, religious, educational and economic conditions. Both articles are perfect storehouses of useful information.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

IN the current *Elsevier* is a continuation of the curious article on Dutch Historical Prints, this time dealing with events a century later than those treated in a previous issue, namely, 1780, and thereabout. The then Duke of Brunswick comes in for a large share of attention, and there are also pictures in connection with the war between America and England. Some of the pictures are allegorical caricatures; in one I notice the Duke being carried off in a wheelbarrow, while an angel (I suppose) is hovering in the clouds and holding the never-absent trumpet, while another illustration shows a man about to cut off a cow's tail, and there are other figures at the side and above. All these are explained in the article, and ought to be interesting to those who have studied Dutch history. Another interesting article is that by Mr. Hooijer, who went sketching in Rome.

De Gids has several excellent contributions. The article on personal experiences during two years of the war in South Africa tells of something that we know and much that we do not know; but we have heard enough of this kind of experience. Dr. Byvanck's contributions on Gladstone are well worth perusal, and the article on Javanese Ethnology is in the usual exhaustive style of the writers in this review. In this last essay the writer tells us of past investigators, who have been British, and three in number. There is a good deal of splendid isolation about the natives of Java, and Raffles (one of the aforesaid investigators) speaks of their "gloomy indolence"; but the Dutch are learning more about their colonists, and hope to do something more for them when they understand them, and to get more out of them, not in the bad sense of the term. The recent Atjeh expedition taught them something, and ethnological museums which have been established will also prove useful in this respect. "West Frisian Words" is an essay which will not greatly appeal to British readers, although our own tongue is not unconnected with the dialect, or language, of which these words form part. Friesland has been left greatly to itself, and so, as in every other place thus isolated, words have meanings that appear quaint. An article that would appeal to both British and Dutch would be one on words that are used, say, in East Anglia and which are Dutch words. In Suffolk, for instance, one hears a hurrying man spoken of as "loping"; that word is really Dutch (*loopen*, to run). And from Old England they went to New England, and you find the same word on the other side of the Atlantic, as in Boston.

Vragen des Tijds has a very interesting article on Metal Currency; it is primarily of the coins of the Netherlands, but it is of general application. Nickel money, instead of copper or bronze, is advocated; there is a good deal of information concerning the advantages and disadvantages of these last, and concerning the composition of the nickel used for coins in various countries. Lists of countries which use nickel coins, with the date of their introduction, are given; and it comes as a surprise to the uninitiated to see how many countries have adopted nickel coins. Perhaps this is an innovation that will be introduced into Great Britain when we have the decimal system made compulsory, although I believe that the Bill now before Parliament does not propose to decimalise our money.

Onze Eeuw has several essays of a thoughtful character, but none which has any special interest for Britishers.

BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

BRITISH GENIUS, ITS ORIGIN AND DISTRIBUTION.*

FEW more interesting books have been published of late than the result of Mr. Havelock Ellis's researches into the origin of British genius. Mr. Havelock Ellis has devoted himself for years to the study of a subject of much delicacy and difficulty—the psychology of sex, on which he has already published three volumes, and is about to publish a fourth. The subject dealt with in his book on British genius opens up an entirely new field of enquiry, but is characterised by the same careful examination of the facts, the same lucid exposition of the phenomena under observation, and the same judicial summing-up of the conclusions to which this evidence points.

HOW THE GENIUSES WERE SELECTED.

Mr. Havelock Ellis has taken as the foundation for his enquiry Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co.'s "Dictionary of National Biography." In this he has followed the example of Professor J. McKeen Cattell, who conducted a somewhat similar enquiry into the thousand greatest men of the world. Professor Cattell's idea was to take the six best biographical dictionaries in French, English, and German, and select from them the names of one thousand persons who were mentioned in all, making the selection solely upon the amount of space which they occupied in the dictionaries in question. This is not Mr. Havelock Ellis's method. He points out, truly enough, that in the first case this method is vitiated by making no allowance for perspective in the case of a man (Louis Napoleon) who, owing to the fact that he died but yesterday, and because it was his lot to figure as representative of France for several years in the history of Europe, comes out as the eleventh greatest man in the world measured by space. The advantages of having a purely mechanical method of gauging greatness are obvious, but they are counterbalanced by disadvantages in other directions.

In constructing his list of one thousand representatives of British genius, Mr. Havelock Ellis in the first case, made up his list on the space basis. Of the thirty thousand persons named in the "Dictionary of National Biography," he found that there were only about 700 persons to whom the biographers devoted three pages or over. But on examining this list he found that many persons who were merely criminals occupied a position in the first thousand, while many others, who were undoubtedly men of the first rank, had not come up to the space standard owing to the uneventful nature of their lives, or to the fact that little or nothing was known about their private existence. He therefore corrected his list by eliminating the criminals and

replacing them by persons whose claim to a place would not be questioned by anybody. Then he took a further and bolder step. He decided to eliminate from his list all persons of royal or aristocratic descent. He allowed some exceptions, as, for instance, when he permitted the Earl of Shrewsbury to remain on the ground that it did not help a man to be a philosopher because he was born an earl; but kings, princes, nobles, and indeed even baronets, who were born to their position are excluded from his list. The only princes and nobles who are to be found in his catalogue of geniuses are those who raised themselves from commonality into the aristocratic order.

975 MEN AND 55 WOMEN OF GENIUS.

Taking the space basis as foundation, eliminating the persons of royal or aristocratic birth, and replacing criminals by men of genius who did not come up to the space standard, Mr. Havelock Ellis at last got together a list of 975 men and 55 women; and having thus obtained what may be regarded as a tolerably accurate list of men and women of genius of British birth, Mr. Havelock Ellis proceeds to examine them from the biological point of view. Where do they come from, these geniuses? Of what parents are they born? In what social class are they most frequently to be found? Can we learn anything of nature's secret of producing a genius in these islands? Are men of genius, as a rule, married or single? Are they born of small or large families? Have they light or dark hair? Do they come from the town or the country? Are they pure bred or are they mongrels? In short, he applies to his selected 1,030 men and women of genius all the interrogatories which scientists apply when they are confronted with a new species of bird or animal.

One curious thing comes out very clearly, and that is that idiots and men of genius are very much alike. The crop of both is thickest in the same places, and they both have the habit of appearing most frequently in families either as the first or the last child. Mr. Havelock Ellis, however, does not lay much stress upon this coincidence, nor is his book in any way an attempt to support the familiar thesis that

"Great wits to madness sure are near allied,
And thin partitions do their bounds divide."

LONDON THE GRAVE OF GENIUS.

I shall make no attempt in this article to summarise the whole of Mr. Havelock Ellis's conclusions, but certain observations which he makes stand out in the memory of the reader in very strong relief. The first is that he regards London itself not as the fount of genius, but rather as its grave. What he calls the accident of birthplace weighs with him very little. In endeavouring to ascertain the origin of a genius,

* "A Study of British Genius," by Havelock Ellis. (Hurst and Blackett.) 7s. 6d. net.

he enquires as to the places in which his four grandparents lived, and so fixes his *habitat*. There is scarcely any notable person born in London who has had four grandparents resident in the same city. In fact, nothing could be more gloomy than Mr. Havelock Ellis's account of the effect of London upon the human species. It is like an infernal destructor, which draws by its fell magic the best human products of the three kingdoms only in order to burn them up, sterilise them, and leave a residuum incapable of propagating the species. There is a very striking passage in which he quotes the conclusions of another scientific man as to the effect of London upon the race:—

The marked prevalence of merely native ability in London, and the marked deficiency of really aboriginal ability, are phenomena alike easy of explanation. Among the crowds who drift into every great metropolis there are always many clever and ambitious people; hence the number of able persons who are merely connected with a metropolis by the accident of birth. But a great metropolis swiftly kills those whom it attracts; Cantlie . . . : very properly defined a Londoner as one whose parents and grandparents were born and bred in London; but during the four years in which he investigated this question he was unable to find a single Londoner in this true and definite sense, and even those who were Londoners back to the grandparents on one side only, were usually stunted or feeble, and unlikely to propagate. Dr. Harry Campbell . . . among 200 London-born children found two or three whose parents and grandparents were born and bred in London, and these children were very delicate.

What is true of London is more or less true of all great cities. It would seem as if civilisation were to be its own destroyer, for civilisation, as its name implies, is identical with city life. But if civilisation produces many things, it does not seem to be fertile in the production of genius.

GENIUS IS OFFENEST COUNTRY-BRED—

Mr. Havelock Ellis has little difficulty in drawing certain broad conclusions from his select thousand. One of the first of these is that most geniuses are produced in the country, are brought up in rural surroundings, quite a disproportionate number in country parsonages. The healthy rural life, which is undoubtedly more conducive to the development of a healthy human body, appears to be equally efficacious in the production of exceptional intellectual capacity. If, as Cowper says, God made the country and man made the town, men of genius may be regarded as the supreme product of creative power; and it would seem that the divine Maker in this, as in other respects, eclipses and outdistances His human rival.

—AND USUALLY OCCURS IN LARGE FAMILIES.

Another generalisation of Mr. Havelock Ellis's is that men of genius are born as a rule in large families—that is to say, as a rule it is in families of six or more that you are more likely to find men and women of exceptional intellectual capacity. In such families they are more likely to be either the first or the last child; and the writer has some curious remarks as to the effect of rapid breeding in producing intellectual development from the exhaustion of the mother. The new, often limited family of one or two

seems, therefore, to have much less chance of producing genius than the more prolific household in which troops of children surround the family table.

With a familiar stanza in Gray's "Elegy" still haunting our memories, we can hardly concur with Mr. Havelock Ellis's conclusions concerning the inability of the labouring classes to produce persons of genius. He points out—what is undoubtedly true—that at present the professional and well-to-do class produces men of genius to an extent altogether out of proportion to its numerical preponderance, while the labourers and artificers produce very few persons of exceptional intellectual capacity. The ploughman's son, however, has little chance of developing the spark of God that may be within him compared with the squire's son, who has all the advantages of education and civilisation lavished upon him from his birth.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH GENIUS.

Pursuing his enquiries as to the origin of British genius, Mr. Havelock Ellis arrives at some conclusions which will somewhat startle many people. In the first case, the portion of England that is most prolific in genius is silly Suffolk and the surrounding counties of what he calls "the East Anglian group." After them come the extreme western group, which includes Somerset, Devon and Cornwall, which produced the great Elizabethans who exercised a permanent influence upon the national destinies. The third group is that which lies along the Welsh Border, the counties from Chester downwards. This group, which includes Warwick, which gave Shakespeare to the world, compares not unfavourably with the other two. These three great groups constitute, according to Mr. Havelock Ellis, the most prolific centres for the production of genius, tested by his thousand names. The Anglo-Danish group, which is essentially Northumbrian, although it includes Leicester as a kind of Southern colony, is chiefly notable for science and mathematics. Mr. Havelock Ellis regards Sir Isaac Newton as the supreme type of the Anglo-Dane, and he attributes the pre-eminence of Cambridge in mathematics over Oxford chiefly to the fact that it draws more students from the Anglo-Danish section of the community. The East Anglians, the far Westerns, and the Welsh Borderland are all mixed races, with more or less dark-coloured hair and dark eyes. Fair-haired people, according to his researches, are more remarkable for strength of character than for intellectual ability. The pure Saxon is an intellectual mediocrity. Edinburgh and Aberdeen are the chief centres of Scotch genius. Scotland is more prolific in men of genius than either England, Ireland or Wales. Wales is decidedly below the average—a fact which Mr. Havelock Ellis attributes purely to the difference of language. In Ireland, Dublin and Cork have a pre-eminence, but Ulster is well to the front. The capacity of Ulster men does not, he thinks, result solely from interbreeding with the English and Scotch, for in the old

Sagas, before either English or Scotch had been settled in the North, the Ulster men were as famous as they are to-day. The Irish, as might be expected, excel in the production of actors; and what is not less interesting is that the comfortable social surroundings which tend to develop genius in science, art and letters do not seem to be favourable to the development of dramatic talents. Many of the greatest actors were illegitimate, most of them were brought up hard, in the midst of Bohemian surroundings. They acquired in the school of life a capacity for representing emotion which would have been denied to them had they been cushioned in luxury. "It would appear," concludes Mr. Ellis, "that the ability-producing powers of the community are becoming narrowed on what is mainly a mixed aristocratic and commercial basis." There is no sign that the great spread of popular education will lead to a new development of eminent men.

THE PRECOCITY OF GENIUS.

Another curious fact brought out is that men of marked ability tend to be the offspring of predominantly boy-producing parents, while women of marked ability seem to tend—the data are too few to say "tend"—to belong to girl-producing parents. But the fact which is most strongly brought out by these researches is the precocity of children destined to grow up men and women of genius. Such a child may

(1) show extraordinary aptitude for acquiring the ordinary subjects of school study; (2) show only average, and even much less than average, aptitude for ordinary school studies, but be at the same time engrossed in following up his own preferred line of study or thinking; (3) be marked in early life solely by physical energy, by his activity in games or mischief, or even by his brutality, the physical energy being sooner or later transformed into intellectual energy.

Notable examples of Class 2 are Scott, described as a "dunce," and Hume, whom his mother set down as "uncommon weak-minded." The marked superiority along certain lines, indeed, of children of genius may be more than balanced by their marked inferiority along other lines. More strictly, genius is "mentally abnormal" rather than precocious.

Cardinal Wiseman as a boy was "dull and stupid, always reading and thinking"; Byron showed no aptitude for school work, but was absorbed in romance; and Landor, though not regarded as precocious, was already preparing for his future literary career. In a small but interesting group of cases, which must be mentioned separately, the mental development is first retarded and then accelerated; thus Chatterton up to the age of six and a half was, said his mother, "little better than an absolute fool," then he fell in love with the illuminated capitals of an old folio, at seven was remarkable for brightness, and at ten was writing poems; Goldsmith, again, was a stupid child, but before he could write legibly he was fond of poetry and rhyming, and a little later he was regarded as a clever boy; while Fanny Burney did not know her letters at eight, but at ten was writing stories and poems.

Most of these eminent British men and women received the ordinary school education; and 53 per cent. also attended some university, in the case of 41

per cent. Oxford. It is noteworthy that they spent a very large portion of their lives abroad (especially in France), whether from inclination, duty, or the sterner reasons of persecution and exile. "There has been a very marked tendency among these men of pre-eminent ability to familiarise themselves in the most serious spirit with every aspect of nature and life."

THE MARRIAGE OF GENIUSES.

As regards marriage, so far as is known, 25.9 per cent. of them never married, and 19.4 were vowed celibates. British women of genius have usually married either before twenty-three years of age, the marriage having frequently been dissolved shortly afterwards, or after thirty-four—that is, not during the period of great reproductive energy. Fanny Burney married at forty-one, Mrs. Browning at forty, Charlotte Brontë at thirty-eight, and George Eliot's relationship with Lewes was formed when she was about thirty-six. Many of these marriages were sterile, but as a rule, if there were any children at all, they were fairly numerous.

LONGEVITY.

As for the longevity of the famous, Mr. Havelock Ellis says plainly that eminent men "live a long time, for the excellent reason that they must live a long time or they will never become eminent." As a rule, also, they belong to the well-to-do classes, and are, generally speaking, in a far more favourable position for living to old age than members of the madding Stock Exchange, or commercial or even political circles, or than those whose chief preoccupation is to strain two gaping ends to meeting point. Most eminent men have died between the ages of 60 and 80, although a goodly proportion lived well on to and even over 90. The eminent women died at the average age of 62, mostly between 65 and 69, and 80 and 84 years.

GENIUS AND GOVERNMENT

At least 10 per cent. of eminent British persons suffered more or less acutely from chronic ill-health. Most of the early deaths of the more eminent are traceable to consumption: Keats, Baxter, J. A. Symonds and Aubrey Beardsley, Sterne and Priestley were all consumptives. Says Mr. Havelock Ellis:—

There is, however, a pathological condition which occurs so often, in such extreme forms, and in men of such pre-eminent intellectual ability, that it is impossible not to regard it as having a real association with such ability. I refer to gout. This is by no means a common disease, at all events at the present day. . . . Yet gout is of all diseases that most commonly mentioned by the national biographers.

Among eminent men it seems to be quite five times as common as among average humanity; and its subjects include the most eminent of the eminent—Milton, Harvey, Newton, Gibbon, Fielding, Johnson, the Pitts, John Wesley, Landor, Charles Darwin. Indeed

It would probably be impossible to match the group of gouty men of genius, for varied and pre-eminent intellectual

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ability, by any combination of non-gouty individuals on our list. . . . The genius of the gouty group is emphatically masculine, profoundly original; these men show a massive and patient energy which proceeds "without rest," it may be, but also "without haste," until it has dominated its task and solved its problem.

The general energy, physical and mental, of the gouty seems to be notorious; while it is, of course, needless to point out that gout often co-exists with extreme temperance in eating and drinking. Other diseases frequent among our eminent persons are spasmodic asthma and angina pectoris. All these diseases, it is noticeable, are distinctly neurotic in character.

GENIUS AND INSANITY.

There is, however, yet another pathological state still more frequently mentioned, and sometimes almost confounded with genius—insanity. Taking the cases of eminent persons of morbid heredity who were insane at certain times (Cowper and Romney, are the best known instances), and the cases of those who were once insane, perhaps for a very short time (among whom Lamb, Landseer and Rossetti are mentioned, while Ruskin, Oliver Cromwell, and Kean are queried), and yet a third group who were eccentric in earlier life (Swift, Southey and (?) Newton), and such "borderland" persons as Boswell, William Blake and Laurence Oliphant, it appears that there are 4.2 per cent. of ascertainable cases of insanity among the 1,030 eminent persons. Less than 2 per cent. had either insane parents or insane children; and Mr. Ellis's conclusion is that "there is clearly no ground for believing that an insane heredity is eminently productive of intellectual ability. The notion sometimes put forward that in discouraging the marriages of persons belonging to mentally unsound stocks we are limiting the production of genius is without support."

Genius and insanity, moreover, are not concomitant. It is rare to find any true insanity in a man of genius when engaged on his best work. Cowper is an exception to this.

OTHER ILLS TO WHICH GENIUS IS HEIR.

Nervous disorders, such as involuntary spasmodic twitching movements, especially of the face, have afflicted some of our most eminent men, notably Dr. Johnson, Charles Kingsley and J. S. Mill.

Illegible handwriting is also a frequent defect, illegibility being now looked on as a disease, and not as mere hasty carelessness. "Fingers all thumbs" is also by no means an uncommon defect of the eminent, who have often been too clumsy to acquire such ordinary accomplishments as riding and shooting, or even walking straightly and well.

Priestley, though great in experiment, was too awkward to handle a tool; Macaulay could not wield a razor or even tie his own neckcloth; Shelley, though lithe and active, was always tumbling upstairs or tripping on smooth lawns.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

As for the stature of men of genius, in very many cases it is over six feet; the evidence strongly points to their being as a class distinctly tall rather than short. When they spring from the usually shorter lower social classes, they are abnormally tall. As to whether they are usually fair or dark, it seems that social and political reformers, scholars and lawyers tend to be unusually fair; while explorers, divines, and actors tend to be unusually dark. Poets and statesmen tend towards the dark rather than the fair. Contrary to the vulgar notion that "clever people are not good-looking," it seems that a very large proportion of eminent persons are referred to as notably handsome. Many, however, show some disproportion so great as to be even ludicrous, and the type with massive head and body but stunted legs is not rare. As a rule, however, if there is no other physical beauty, the eyes are strikingly handsome.

No general emotional tendency seems more manifest than that of bashfulness or timidity. The judicious Hooker was too modest ever to look anyone in the face; Sir Thomas Browne blushed as constantly as causelessly. The tendency to melancholy among the markedly intellectual has frequently been observed. Melancholy children are often born of elderly fathers, as is so frequently the case with our eminent men; while the hostility aroused by almost every original and advanced thinker and worker doubtless accounts for much.

"No great genius without some mixture of insanity," Mr. Havelock Ellis thinks, may possibly hold good, but he specially stipulates that the "insanity" is not more than a mixture, and it must be a finely-tempered mixture.

LONDONERS AS WORSHIPPERS: CENSUS AND CENSORS.

THE *Daily News* census of attendance at public worship in London is now published by Hodder and Stoughton (6s.), with corrections, maps, diagrams, and seventeen chapters of comment by various writers. So expanded it forms a substantial volume of more than 500 pages. On the completion of this great work hearty congratulations are due to its generous initiator, Mr. George Cadbury, and to Mr. R. Mudie-Smith, superintendent and editor. It will take its place as a valuable statistical appendix

to Mr. Charles Booth's more encyclopædic survey, in seven volumes, of the Religious Influences of London.

THE ESTABLISHED FACT.

The figures which it contains will be of great service if used for no more than they are worth. In using them it is necessary to distinguish very carefully between what they actually establish and the inferences more or less plausible with which they are so easily identified. The census has actually established the

fact that out of a population of 4,536,541 there were registered as present at morning and evening services 1,003,361, or, roughly, one million out of four and a half millions. For Greater London the attendances are 1,514,025 out of a population of over 6,240,336, or, roughly, one and a half million out of six and a quarter millions.

Here we are on scarcely controvertible ground. But the debatable line is soon crossed. First, Mr. Mudie-Smith excludes all persons dwelling in institutions from his reckoning. Next he estimates from "twicers" present in "various representative churches" the proportion of "twicers" in all churches. We have entered the region of conjecture, well-founded, no doubt, but still conjecture. A yet more precarious foothold is afforded us when Mr. Mudie-Smith estimates that 50 per cent. of the population may be debarred from attending one service a Sunday because "too young, too old, too busy, too sick." "Too busy" is a very elastic category. Does it, for example, include the working-man's wife, cooking the one family dinner of the week? Probably every computer would draw the line in each of these exceptions differently; and every line must be more or less arbitrary. We have now obviously arrived at the stage of pure guess-work.

AN INFERENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

But there is something more questionable than guess-work about Mr. Mudie-Smith's conclusory statement:—"Four persons out of every five, not dwelling in institutions, are either careless or hostile as regards public worship."

How does he reach this formidable conclusion? By allowing for "twicers," he reduces the total for Greater London from 1,514,025 (attendances) to 1,252,433 (worshippers). The population, exclusive of those dwelling in institutions, he puts down at 6,240,336. So he finds there is one worshipper out of every five persons in the population. Even if we did not question these totals, we must repudiate the inference that the other four are "careless or hostile as regards public worship." It is in open contradiction with Mr. Mudie-Smith's estimate that 50 per cent. of the population may properly be exempted from attendance by reason of infancy, age, sickness, or other duties. But the one-half of the population which is generously excused on these grounds on page 16, is, on page 18, included among the "careless and hostile." By applying Mr. Mudie-Smith's 50 per cent. standard of exemption, we reach a total of 1,252,433 worshippers out of 3,120,168 who may properly be considered able to attend public worship. This would raise the proportion from one out of five to two out of five. But still we are far from any justification for branding three out of five as "careless or hostile."

THE NUMBERS NOT RECKONED IN.

We cannot even describe them as non-worshippers. The book itself warns us against doing so. The Rev.

Henry Mann, religious news editor of the *Daily News*, contributes a most important chapter on "facts and forces not enumerated." There were left out in the counting, he says, all children in Sunday-schools who did not also attend morning or evening service. Yet they are counted in the population, and apparently reckoned by Mr. Mudie-Smith as non-worshippers, nay, as "careless or hostile"! The Pleasant Sunday Afternoon and the Adult School movements are also omitted. Yet these are the forms of religious service which working-men have specially affected. No count is taken, Mr. Mann goes on to show, of prayer-meetings, of voluntary services in lodging-houses, workhouses and infirmaries, or of open-air services. Nor is there an enumeration of any kind of weekday services. Mr. Charles Booth refers to the fact that women of the working class attend mothers' meetings and similar gatherings in very large numbers. On Sunday they are "too busy" to go to church.

And when we come to generalise for the whole population, we must not forget the occasional worshippers. They cannot be classed as non-worshippers; yet if they had all been present on the day the census was taken, the totals would have been vastly larger.

The folly of taking the census as a complete enumeration is now apparent. It is avowedly nothing of the kind. It arbitrarily restricts the "public worship" which it registers to one day in the week, and to one morning and one evening service on that day. To infer that those whom it has not enumerated are not worshippers is absurd. To conclude that they are "careless or hostile" is even less defensible. Happily our census takers explicitly repudiate the idea that the number counted at two out of the whole week's services represent anything like the number who consciously respond to the claims of religion. Yet the title of the book rather suggests that assumption. This compilation of more or less arbitrarily selected enumerations is called "The Religious Life of London."

THINGS NOT SO BAD AFTER ALL.

The unfortunate generalisations into which our chief enumerator has fallen illustrate the profane saying which pronounces statistics to be the superlative degree of falsehood. It was to avoid misleading inferences of this kind that Mr. Charles Booth declined to add a religious census to his great work on London. So erroneously treated, the figures, innocent in themselves, have caused an undue amount of pessimism. "Four out of every five Londoners careless or hostile as regards public worship!"—that is a statement which might justify despondency bordering on despair. But the facts show no more than that four out of every five were not enumerated when the census was taken; and, according to the estimated exemptions, out of every five that could attend, two were actually enumerated. Add to the given totals the number not enumerated, but attending other services on Sunday and during the week, take into account the occasional worshippers, and the proportion of worshippers will work out at something not very

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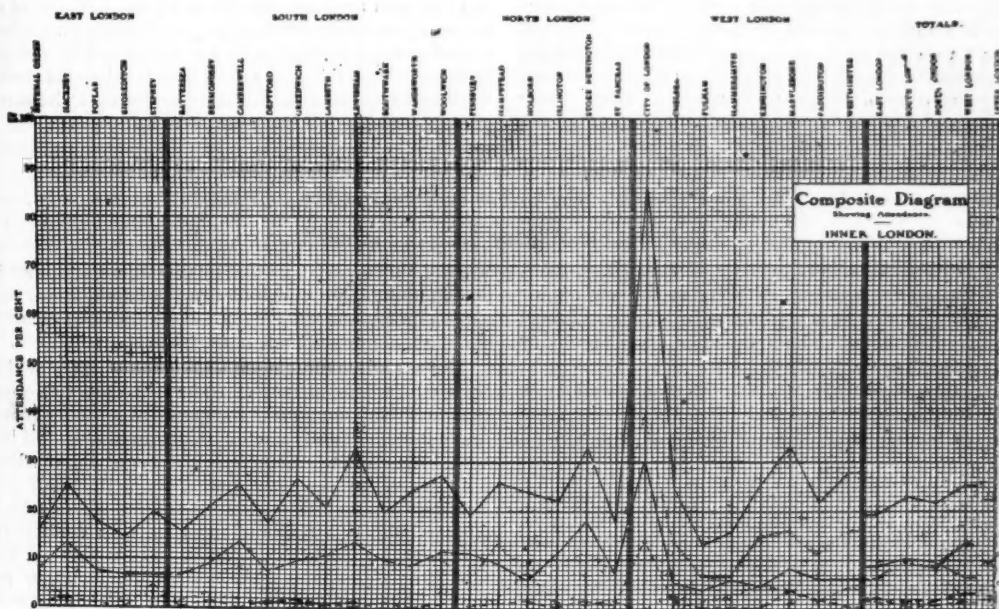
One of the valuable features of the work is the number of maps and diagrams which it contains. By the courtesy of the publishers we reproduce one of the summary diagrams.

REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

In order to reach the non-churchgoer, Mr. Mudie-Smith asks for preachers with large heart and small salary, more place for the pulpit among Anglicans, the wedding of beauty and simplicity among Free Churchmen, a church architecture that shall symbolise fatherhood and brotherhood, a Gospel for the renova-

and not "a plaster image Jesus," but "the living Christ."

Mr. Masterman reports: "In South London the poor (except the Roman Catholic poor) do not attend service on Sunday. The working-man does not come to church." He would like to see the churches of the rich studiously plain, and the churches of the poor rich with colour and light—"with great paintings on the wall, and with every artistic appeal." He asks, "What has the Church done to promote 'decent housing and a home, shorter hours of labour, a living wage, opportunities of life, the development of common interests in the municipal community'?"



[Reduced facsimile of one of the many diagrams in the book.]

The highest line represents all services; the lower line shows the Nonconformist services.

tion of society as well as for the salvation of the individual, and the extension of open-air preaching by the best preachers.

Mr. Percy Alden, writing on the East End, says, "We must have the Institutional Church at any cost, with every possible form of social work attached to it." He gives in two pages a syllabus of "the ideal Church for East London."

Mr. Arthur Sherwell declares West London to be dominantly unspiritual and materialistic. Vice, open and hidden, is increasing. "West London is rapidly becoming the pleasure ground of Europe." "The instrument required is not a method, but a message."

Mr. Walter Warren says: "Better men and braver methods—those are the great needs of North London,"

He answers, "Religion has rejoiced in the clear knowledge of God, and has forgotten the fellowship of man." He asks for the preaching of "a visible social salvation." He says, "I can offer no more sensational advice to myself and to others than a renewed study of the New Testament and the first message of the Gospel."

Mr. George Haw urges that the Church should give working-men an interest. "Make them responsible for something." Use working-men to bring in working-men.

Mr. Philip Wilson contributes a cheery paper on the "Settlement Ideal." The settlement is "where one goes, not to teach, still less to enrich the poor, but to sit at their feet, and return, having at last seen

life whole." But why "return"? He is sure that "the poor of the Metropolis are being won for religion"—but for a new phase of religion, not recognised as such by many of the Churches. "For the first time in the recent history of London the poor are respected and understood." He finds "the real limitation of settlements arises from their celibate character." He rightly feels this is a limitation which need not remain. "Half a dozen households, forming among themselves a calling acquaintance, and actuated by the settlement ideal, might achieve great results without loss of happiness by sacrificing the artificial joys of Bayswater and Kensington."

THE UPSHOT OF IT ALL.

We here come on the open secret of the evangelisation of London. It must be by life, by life in fellowship, by life that becomes flesh, and tabernacles among those who are to be helped. This is the one issue religious people too generally refuse to face. They will organise preaching campaigns, they will subscribe

largely to religious charities, they will hire city missionaries and parsons and nurses to go and do work for them; but live among the people who need them, and whom they too need, they will not. They will play at philanthropic sentiment; they will give freely of their criticism, and even of their cash; they will write glowing articles and maybe novels on the woes of the slums; but they will not give themselves. They will not take wife and children with them and settle among the poor; they will not take the people of the abyss to their hearts as neighbours and brothers. Mr. Warren rightly puts the point when he appeals for a "heroism of souls that will do and adventure for Christ, of men and women great enough to go down and live with men and win them by the witchery of a true and timeless comradeship—a chivalrous comradeship of souls, a mighty multitude of brave folk, full of faith in God and man, a sort of holy friarhood of men, working to leaven and lift the world, for ever charmed and cheered by the courage of Christ."

A TALE OF A SMALL GARRISON TOWN.*

Sidelights on Military Life in Germany.

THE circumstances of the case of Lieutenant Bilse, who was court-martialled at Metz in November last for libelling his superior officers in his sensational novel "Aus einer kleinen Garnison," will probably still be fresh in the minds of our readers. The author, it will be remembered, was serving in a battalion of the Army Service Corps at Forbach in Lorraine, and though he had applied for a discharge it happened that the book, by some error of his publisher, was issued, and that under an assumed name, before the discharge was effected, with the result that Lieutenant Bilse was arrested for a serious breach of military discipline.

As its title indicates, the book purports to be a picture of military life in a small frontier garrison town, and a great part of it is taken up with sensational stories concerning the officers and their wives and their various *liaisons*. How transparent the disguises must have been is shown by the fact that Forbach was easily identified as the locality of the novel, while the officers described in it at once recognised themselves and each other; also how true most of the charges brought against the officers in the book must have been is seen in the verdict of the court-martial after three days' trial, which was to the effect that, though Lieutenant Bilse was liable to ten years' penal servitude, he would be sentenced to only six months' imprisonment and be dismissed from the service, and all copies of the book would be destroyed. Meanwhile the book is being printed in Vienna, and is smuggled into Germany by the hundred thousand under a cover

bearing another title, so that by this time the uproar it first produced in the casinos and military circles has spread throughout the length and breadth of the land.

A SORDID PICTURE.

The sordid picture begins in the first chapter of the book, and we are at once introduced to the principal characters who are among the guests at a dinner party and musical evening given by Captain König and his wife, Frau Klara. The chief features of the evening are the coarseness of the guests, the pettiness of the conversation, and scandal-mongering, in all of which Captain and Frau König seem to take little part. When the Colonel, von Kronau, and his wife are the first to take their departure, the hostess is rather relieved than otherwise, for the Colonel is a master in the art of discovering improprieties for official rebuke.

In the next scene we have Frau Stark—wife of a captain of cavalry—prancing about in the stables; she wears a dirty-grey ill-fitting dress and a round hat. She cracks a riding-whip to the terror of the dogs; she rates Sergeant Meyer for not cleaning the stables; she bullies two stable-men whom she finds asleep, orders her horse and is furious to find that all the horses, except two lame ones, are out with the squadron. She has scarcely departed when Lieutenant Borgert and Captain König appear on the scene, and Borgert asks König to lend him money from the officers' fund. König obliges by letting him have the money from his own pocket, but he lets Borgert think it is from the officers' fund.

DISILLUSIONED.

One day the Colonel takes occasion to address the officers at the casino. He forbids them henceforth to leave the garrison town without his permission,

* "Aus einer kleinen Garnison: ein militärisches Zeitbild," by "Fritz von der Kyburg" (Lieutenant Bilse). Hans Rathschüler, 35, Tottenham Street. Pp. 262.

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because two officers had been unable to visit the neighbouring town without contracting debts. When this casino business is over, Frau Stark suggests a dance before the company separate, and a wish of hers is to be taken as a command. The heat is great, and the officers are furious. While the dancing is going on Lieutenant Bleibtreu, who is sitting in a corner, is thinking of his beautiful home, and is reflecting on the contrast of the woods of his native place with his present surroundings. He is in the military service, and he loves it; but the interests of the life which seem to satisfy his comrades do not satisfy him. And to spend years in this way with practically no diversions at all is unthinkable! And this is companionship, the so-much praised companionship of the German army! There are instances certainly of a kind of comradeship, but real friendship is of rare occurrence. While Bleibtreu is meditating thus, Captain König comes and joins him; and the two officers express their disgust at the silly decree forbidding them to leave the town without special permission. "Frau Stark commands and we obey," continues König. "We cannot even drink what we like; the Colonel gives the order and we pay. What we have to-day will cost at least six marks each. He cannot know that I may only want to drink one mark's worth, perhaps beer or selterswasser. And yet he talks about their debts at the casino!"

The reasons why the officers get into debt are discussed, and König suggests that one cause is that in the casino the poor men are compelled to live with the capitalists, whereas in private life men in moderate circumstances can manage their means better, and are quite happy. If a law forbidding all below the rank of a captain to be prosecuted for debt could be passed, tradesmen would not be so ready to give credit to a lieutenant of twenty-three of whose circumstances he knows nothing. No one lends money to a man outside the army without ascertaining his circumstances. Bleibtreu replies that men without means should not be made officers, to which König is made to rejoin in effect:—

That would be going too far: but everything possible should be done to prevent extravagance. It is all very well to say, "The more luxury and ease increase, the more care the officers should take to adopt a simple mode of life." That is a pious wish, but it will never be followed, for the officer considers it his duty, not merely to live in luxury as others do, but to excel in it if possible. The officer is apt to look down on others who, with their hands and their brains, are of use to the world. This is the curse of the officer's position. . . . The officer should have more intellectual life, and he should be shown what he lacks in comparison with those in other professions. As things are, the prerogatives and privileges which he enjoys only make him arrogant, especially towards the soldier, who, in turn, gradually loses his interest in his work. So long as the soldier feels himself under the pressure of militarism he will take care not to give expression to any opinions of his own; but as soon as he is free from his military fetters, any socialistic leanings he may have will

only be encouraged by his experiences in the service. . . . An army exists for fighting purposes, and it must suffer by a thirty years' peace. But we do not need a war to destroy the evils of military life; we want men with understanding and clear heads to admit that there is something rotten in the state of Denmark.

HOW SOCIALISTS ARE MADE.

In another chapter we have the story of Sergeant Schmitz, a man in charge of the stables. He takes a real pride in the stables, and the horses are his friends; but Roth, a superior, whom he chances to cross in a trivial matter, reports him, and in consequence Schmitz is arrested on a charge of disobeying orders, etc. In his cell he gradually becomes conscious of his position, and what it really means to him. A deep hatred for Roth, whom he believed to be his friend, but who in a temper, and under the influence of drink, destroys his future, takes possession of him. Two months' imprisonment is the penalty; and he is a ruined man. His long service to his country all counts for nothing, and his plans for the future are destroyed at a blow. What will become of his family and the girl he is to marry?

At last Schmitz returns from prison to pack up his things for his departure. His leave-taking of the horses is most affecting. Then he learns that he has to pay sixty marks for legal expenses, and he promises to get the money within an hour. He goes into the town and disposes of his watch and a memorial ring. In the evening the pale broken man with his little box is turned out into the street, without a penny, and no one recognises in him a Prussian sergeant who has sacrificed his health and his best years to his country, now sent adrift to begin a new life. Eventually Schmitz has a post in a factory, and he becomes a Socialist.

Other similar disgraceful cases are described, and, if one may judge by those which appear in the papers from time to time, they are typical of what usually goes on. For the most trivial offences soldiers who have given years of service to their country are arrested and branded for life, and then dismissed, to start afresh and follow a new occupation.

The social side of the life in small garrison towns such as Forbach is more gone into in the latter half of the book. We hear a great deal about debts, loose morals, free love, duels with pistols, and even murder and suicide. It is a terrible picture, and the redeeming incidents are few indeed. The book cannot be described as one having literary merit, but it is one which needed to be written. It is sure to do good; and Lieutenant Bilsé's views of the whole system which he puts into the mouth of König cannot pass unnoticed. Hitherto no one has dared to criticise the German Army, but the court-martial has justified almost every statement made in Lieutenant Bilsé's book.

SOME BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

"REAL CONVERSATIONS." By William Archer.—This is a reprint of the interesting series published originally in the *Pall Mall Magazine*. The twelve notables include Mr. A. W. Pinero, Mr. Thomas Hardy, "John Oliver Hobbes," Mr. Stephen Phillips, Mr. George Moore, Mr. W. S. Gilbert, Mr. Sidney Lee, and others. (William Heinemann. Pp. 254. 6s. net.)

"HE THAT HAD RECEIVED THE FIVE TALENTS." By J. Clark Murray. (T. Fisher Unwin. Price 6s.)—One of the elements of this twentieth century is the number of novels containing plans for the amelioration of the home and the people. Mr. Clark Murray's ideal, as sketched out in his story, is a good one, but reading it his characters strongly remind one of the child who objected to heaven because "everybody there was so good."

"SHAKESPEARE'S BOOKS." By Dr. H. R. D. Anders.—This is an interesting dissertation on Shakespeare's reading and the immediate sources of his works, published under the auspices of the German Shakespeare Society. Dr. Anders looks upon Shakespeare as the great architect who, gifted with a truly divine talent, gave the materials their beautiful shape. He was not made by the materials, nor did he make the materials; but however great a genius he was, he was dependent on his materials, that is to say, he was influenced by previously conceived plans, and, adds Dr. Anders, originality is not so much creative production as novel combination. Shakespeare's chief sources were English dramatic works and English literature generally, Holinshed, Plutarch, the Bible, Ovid, etc. The only true interpreter of his works is good acting on the stage. (Georg Reimer, Berlin. 7 Mks. Pp. 316).

"IN STEEL AND LEATHER." By R. H. Forster. (John Long. Price 6s.)—A story of the Wars of the Roses, with plenty of adventures and fighting. Herbert Whittingham is a ward of the King, but the question is, of which king? For a time he fights for Margaret, and his comrades, French and English, enjoy his bright, happy society as much as the reader will.

"THE STORY OF NEW ZEALAND." By Professor Frank Parsons, edited and published by C. F. Taylor, 1520 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, price 3 dols.—This is a monumental work, monumentally long and monumentally inaccurate. It is illustrated—very badly, especially considering that no better photographs are anywhere procurable than those by New Zealand photographers—and has an amazing index. It is hashed up from all available sources of information—Government documents, magazine articles, and books—by someone who seems never to have set foot in New Zealand. As a book of reference it is worse than useless. As a piece of literature it is not worth considering.

"THE NEW AFRICAN SLAVERY; OR KING LEOPOLD'S RULE IN AFRICA." By E. D. Morel (Mowbray House). This pamphlet, written at the request of the International Union, and published at 3s. a hundred, presents the facts up to date, and should be of great service in driving home the organised cruelty for which England, along with the other high contracting parties who internationally guaranteed the Congo State, is responsible. It shows how the natives have been officially deprived by the Congo State both of their land and of proprietorship in the raw produce of the land, and yet in four years have collected over seven millions sterling worth of raw produce.

This total represents what was collected by force, there being no other inducement to the native to collect. So "the Congo territories have been converted into a Hell for African humanity."

"FACING THE FUTURE; OR, THE PARTING OF THE WAYS." By R. Thynne. (T. Fisher Unwin. Price 6s.)—The "Ways" under discussion are Protestantism versus Catholicism or Positivism; and to those who like religious polemics sugar-coated this book will be very acceptable. The chief characters are a mathematician, who is offered a bishopric, his family, and two young men, who are in love with his daughter. The pity is that the ordinary reader will have no chance of verifying the statements concerning secret societies.

"SPENCER KELLOGG BROWN." By George G. Smith. (Heinemann. Price 6s.)—This biography is of double interest just now when the Louisiana Centenary Exhibition brings the early days of the occupation of Kansas before the public. Spencer Kellogg Brown was a neighbour of the famous John Brown whose "body lies mouldering in the grave." He was hanged by the Confederates as a spy at the early age of twenty-one, having been taken prisoner a few days after his marriage. The simplicity of an innocent boy is oddly mingled with the grave dignity of a man tried as by fire, and the diary is so charming that few will lay it down until it is read to the end.

"CLUBS FOR WORKING GIRLS." By Maude Stanley. (Grant Richards. Price 3s. 6d.)—It has been truly said that the welfare of the work-girl is at the root of the question, How shall we ameliorate the condition of the working-classes? The Hon. Maude Stanley gives the fullest and the most invaluable information about the organisation and management of girls' clubs.

"THE ADVENTURES OF ELIZABETH IN RÜGEN." By the author of "Elizabeth and her German Garden."—Elizabeth makes a drive in the island, and the doings of the eleven days spent there are recorded. The book is bright and amusing, though not so interesting as the garden books. (Macmillan. Pp. 300. 6s. net.)

"MYRA OF THE PINES." By Herman K. Vielé. (Fisher Unwin. 6s.)—An inconsequent mother, an absent-minded astrological father, a queer pilgrim's abode in the depths of an American pine wood; an estate agent, who can act as cook and bottle washer, together with the only partially-human family of a nightmare-like, pig-rearing squatter, form the quaint setting of a dainty love story.

AUSTRALIA has now the beginnings of a periodical literature of her own, but New Zealand has been before her, for the *New Zealand Illustrated Magazine* is already in its ninth volume. As any one acquainted with the colony and its press would expect, this is a light publication, very well and fully illustrated, especially with photographs of the still only half-explored New Zealand scenery, with plenty of fiction and a good deal of space devoted to theatrical gossip. It is distinctly local in character, but none the less there are articles on topics of general interest, short reviews of current literature, paragraphs about colonial men of the moment, and a certain amount of comment of graver topics. The magazine appears every month, in Auckland, price 9d.

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The Need of the London Stage.

By ELIZABETH ROBINS.

THE London playgoer has this year had to content himself with but two or three modern English plays on the boards that "count," such as Barrie's "Little Mary," and Pinero's "Letty," although neither "Little Mary" nor "Letty" can be held to have rejoiced their authors' admirers so much as certain earlier works.

With but two modern English plays on the boards at this moment that "count," the critical playgoer must rest content, for he shall look in vain in Shakespeare's London for any play of his, or of any other great dramatist of the past, English or foreign, acted in the English tongue.

The discriminating playgoer who cannot keep alight his enthusiasm for the theatre on a couple of plays a season (and he does not always fare so well), joins his voice to the small but waxing chorus that cries "National theatre!" "Subsidy!" or "Municipal support!"—not merely for one of the great arts, but for that one which is easily first as an engine of popular education.

We know how history, politics, and social ethics are mixed up with the story in many of the more notable French and German plays—much as such concerns are mixed up with the average intelligent life; and we have seen the response they elicit. Quite the most thrilled and excited audience I ever saw was that breaking in upon Antoine's production of "Les Tisserands," where the admirable art of the thing was pointed for thinking people by the labour disturbances of the hour, and you saw how the

remote grievances of some Silesian weavers of forty years ago could fire a Parisian audience with an excitement that did not end in the hot *entr'acte* controversy—passionate denial and fierce affirmation of the truth of the picture, drowned by threat of police

—but was followed the next day by an official order for the suppression of a play that taught too much and taught it wrong.

Those persons in this country—leaving out of the question the wider educational possibilities of the art, and concerning themselves, only to prevent the art itself from being practically among the "lost"—those, like Mr. John Hare, who have not quite abandoned hope that the English stage can be "rescued from the abyss into which it is falling," have been taking heart on hearing of the Foreign Office inquiry through His Majesty's accredited representatives

abroad, "as to the financial support given from State or Municipal resources to dramatic, operatic, or musical performances."

But those who hoped great things from the high official putting of the question, never doubting but it insured the interest and trouble requisite to answer it, will read of the result with a sinking of the spirit. If the comparatively easy task of finding out how others had met the question be carried through in so perfunctory a fashion, culminating in reports both inadequate and misleading, what prospect is there of inquiry, so inspired and so conducted, leading to any practical, useful end?



Miss Elizabeth Robins.

When one looks at the reports of these members of H.M. Corps Diplomatique, and even before fully realising how false are some of their findings, one is penetrated by the sense of the less than little these investigators know or care about this subject they have under consideration. And why, after all, should these gentlemen of the various British chancelleries develop all at once a competence to deal with a matter they have ignored with conspicuous success all their lives?

We know of people who do not go to the play for conscience sake, and we are tempted to think of them as among the few who have any conception of the possible potency of the theatre. Hardly so well equipped are some of these diplomatic gentlemen upon whose report the future of the English National Theatre is supposed to depend. It is true they have no doubt gone to the play now and then—when they had had nothing else to do, and might see something sufficiently trivial to ease them from the cares of State; the preparation, for instance, of such documents as the one Lord Lansdowne has elicited upon foreign theatres. No wonder these English investigators are unable to take the Stage seriously. For they are not like the conscientious objectors. They have seen it “now and then,” chiefly in the form of “musical comedy,” as Mr. Hare would say.

To expect the uninitiated to pick out the two grains of wheat in a season's bushel of chaff is to expect too much. It is as notorious that the average educated foreigner “knows about” plays and acting as that the average educated Englishman or American will be able to express himself with more understanding upon any question of general importance, upon any other department of art, than he will or can bring to bear upon the stage. We had a notable example of the fact not so very long ago in Parliament, when a question affecting the welfare of the theatre was handled *pour rire*.

The people who do care for the theatre are very reluctant to introduce the subject of a play in general conversation, conscious that they will find their interlocutor, like Professor Saintsbury, takes little interest in things “merely theatrical,” or like another even better known man of letters, ready to remonstrate with a lady for leaving the dinner table. “Where are you going?” “To the theatre to see—” “Oh, my, who wrote it?” “Pinero.” “Who is Pinero?”

You will often hear people saying they “go to the play when they are in Paris,” but as for the home-made product, since they lost their taste for pantomime they have found nothing in the theatre to take its place except now and then a *girl* of some sort. And shall you expect men, with such associations connected with the words “English stage,” to take the trouble necessary to prepare an adequate report upon the way the theatre is managed for people who are accustomed from childhood to see constantly (as in Germany and Austria) every sort of classical and modern play, till they actually do assist at each representation, contributing a many-sided taste, a memory, and a critical faculty that check, as well as inspire, the actor, and that build up the reputation of a school of playwrights that in England or America would be journalising or writing novels all their days? I am not one of those who believe that the London managers are frequently offered masterpieces which they wilfully reject. I don't believe in the existence of the masterpieces. I don't think they stand a chance of being born, until men of parts find more encouragement to turn their talents in the direction of the theatre; but I am equally convinced that the men who are making theatrical life on the Continent worth living would be doing something else if their Governments either left the fate of the theatre wholly in private hands (as happens in the English-speaking countries), or approached the question of a more honourable state of things in the spirit that seems to have inspired the form of the late official inquiry and the substance of the reply. After speaking of the crying need for an endowed theatre, Mr. Hare ends his letter:—

Unless some such reform takes place, unless public spirit or private enterprise come to the rescue, I foresee the time surely coming when the already few theatres devoted to the higher drama will still further dwindle in numbers and the octopus “musical comedy” gradually absorb them in its far-reaching grip.

It seems certain, at all events, that the subject cannot be successfully dealt with by superior persons who condescend to the theatre. For my part, I refuse to abandon my faith in the coming man, or group of men, with money or influence, who not only know what the theatre may be at its best, but who feel for it an unabashed love, leagues away from personal ambition.

The End of "The Daily Paper."

AS in the December number of the REVIEW I printed at length, for the information of my readers, my hopes as to the ideals that I thought might be realised in *The Daily Paper*, it is due to them to state briefly how it has come to pass that the paper, after existing for a month, has ceased to appear. There is no necessity for any further explanation than that which was given in the "Address to my Readers," which appeared in the last number of that journal (Feb. 9):—

The whole scheme of this newspaper was so novel and so complex that it entailed far more than the ordinary amount of work in its production. For, as it was stated from the first, my aim was not merely to create a paper for the Home and all its inmates, but to build up, upon the circulation of that paper, an organisation which would in time be able to be useful to its subscribers as a means of mutual co-operation for all kinds of social service. The conception of *The Daily Paper* as a living link, binding all its readers into one great comradeship—with local depôts as so many nerve-centres, and a messenger brigade as a daily renewed symbol of service—was sound in its essence; and some day will be carried out with far greater effect than I have ventured to dream of.

But the attempt to improvise everything all out of one's head, as the children say, is ever a perilous undertaking, and in this case it proved too much for the head. After seeing the second issue of *The Daily Paper* through the press I was prostrated for the first time in my life by a severe nervous collapse, which rendered it impossible for me to continue attendance at the office. My doctor looked grave, ordered me away instantly to the South of France, prescribed absolute cessation of all work, and predicted that if I did not obey his mandate I might wake up some morning and find my memory a total blank. I did not dare give up without a struggle. I continued to edit the paper after a fashion—at first from Wimbledon, and then, when the perpetual clang of the telephone drove me further afield, from my seaside cottage. The task of bringing out the paper from day to day was undertaken by my staff, to whose loyalty, zeal, and affection I cannot pay too high a tribute. My share in the work was, perforce, limited to writing the leader and some of the occasional notes, and compiling the daily "Matins." I hoped against hope that I should recover my health and nervous energy sufficiently to resume the place allotted to me in the production of the paper.

Alas! it was not to be. Despite the unwearying devotion of my wife and family, my health did not improve, and the prospect of being able to undertake the effective direction of the paper faded into the dim distance. A long sea voyage and complete abstinence from journalistic work are prescribed as essential for my recovery. So I am off to South Africa on Thursday.

It is idle to pretend that this breakdown has not been a great disappointment. To have created a daily newspaper that would be all my own, in which I might hope to realise some at least of the ideals which have haunted my imagination from my youth up, has been the dream of my life. But I have lived long enough to know that the things which we most desire are often not the best things for us, and that often an iron veto imposed upon the execution of some dearly cherished project is an indispensable preliminary to its realisation on wider lines and in a nobler spirit. And as I have now been most decisively hindered from carrying out this particular scheme, I bow to the inevitable—not, I hope, with the sullen resignation of the fatalist, but with something of the joyous curiosity of a child who, being forbidden to follow the road that he had chosen, wonders what is the better and safer road along which he will be led to his destined goal. I do not even say that I have missed my road, or that I have been misled. Mayhap, and judging from past experience, nothing is more probable than that the work which is waiting for me could only have been discovered by following this road of strange turnings.

Hence to my readers I do not say "Farewell," but rather "Auf Wiedersehen"—"Till we meet again." I have no inner foreboding that my life-work is finished, or that there is no longer any corner in the vineyard in which I may be of some use to somebody, somehow and some-when. For the present I am content to wait. So far as journalism is concerned, and especially journalism for the Home, my faith in it is as high as ever; nor is it marred or blurred by my poor failure. *The Daily Paper* will appear no more, but the ideal which I have attempted to mould in clay may yet be-carved in marble by more capable hands. For the moment I may seem to be wrecked in mid-career,

"Yet the high soul is left,
"And Faith, which is but Hope grown wise, and Love,
"And Patience, which at last shall overcome."

There is nothing to add to the above, excepting that I left England by the Shaw Saville steamer *Athenic* on February 14th, and expect to arrive in Cape Town early in March. My general health is not at all impaired. All that was the matter with me was nervous prostration, which fortunately neither impaired my working capacity nor my digestion. I am writing these lines just before embarking at Plymouth. The pain and disappointment of my breakdown have been immensely alleviated by the extraordinary outburst of kindly sympathy which I have met with from all quarters. My present intention is to spend a month in South Africa, and to return to England, if possible, at the end of April.

Wake Up! John Bull.

An Illustrated Supplement to the "Review of Reviews."

No. 33.

Issued as an integral part of the "Review of Reviews" of March, 1904.

HOW TO INCREASE OUR TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

MR. BEN. H. MORGAN, trade commissioner to South Africa, in the *Empire Review*, makes some very practical suggestions as to keeping that trade which Mr. Chamberlain laments is going so greatly to the foreigner. Mr. Morgan thinks the nation's commerce will always be far more affected by the individual effort, enterprise, and ability of our manufacturers than by either Free Trade or Protection. He has several suggestions to make as to increasing our trade with the Empire.

INFORM THE BRITISH TRADER OF THE COLONIAL MERCHANT'S REQUIREMENTS.

The first thing to do is to arrange for a regular supply of information to the British manufacturer, as to openings for trade, local conditions, and the requirements of colonial merchants. Our competitors have alert business consuls stationed in the chief commercial towns in our colonies, while we are unrepresented:—

A British firm wishing to open up business in any particular market can, in present circumstances, only discover the openings and possibilities for trade by sending out their own representative, a venture generally too expensive for small and medium-sized manufacturing concerns, and one involving a considerable loss of time for a problematic return.

PERMANENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE COLONIES.

Neither Australia, New Zealand, nor Canada have a Board of Trade correspondent. Permanent trade commissioners should be appointed, one for each self-governing colony, one for India; and another for the South African colonies.

Each commissioner would invite suggestions from merchants, traders, and large users of machinery and goods in his territory

as to how British productions could better be made to suit local conditions. He would himself regularly travel through his territory and keep in the closest touch with trade developments and report, as occasion demanded, to the London office, not in a general way as consular officers and other correspondents do at the present time, but with the fullest details as to prices, sizes, weights and quality, with drawings, ideas in regard to design, and such practical details and information as the British manufacturer and trader can use in a practical way. Where openings for trade exist and where contracts are going cable messages might be sent, in order that the British manufacturer and trader might be informed at the earliest possible time.

ADVERTISE ON THE AMERICAN PRINCIPLE.

In the colonies one constantly hears how useful American catalogues are because of the full, detailed information they contain, which is exactly what the British trader is afraid of giving. Mr. Morgan believes much of America's success in foreign markets is due to their traders having price-lists with retail prices, and other information which often enable a purchaser abroad or in the colonies to place an order without the delay of writing for prices. With British manufacturers it is exceptional to circulate price-lists or give prices in a catalogue.

STUDY THE SCIENCE OF PACKING.

The British manufacturer who wishes to increase his colonial trade must learn how to pack

goods for sea-travelling. He must not, for instance, pack a fire-engine for export with the wheels on! He must realise such elementary facts as that sea freight is generally charged by space, not by weight.

SHAKESPEARE'S songs and allusions to music form a never-failing topic of interest to musicians of every land. The latest contribution to the subject is an article, accompanied by musical illustrations, in the *Rivista Musicale Italiana*, by H. J. Conrat.



By courtesy of the "Shipping World."

New London Headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

A PROGRESSIVE RAILWAY.

THE completion of the new London offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway (see page 295) calls attention to the enterprise which that railway seems to share with the Dominion Government. Practically the only Colonial railway thinking it worth while to be represented by substantial offices in London, the results have proved the wisdom of the thought.

The history of the Canadian Pacific Railway in London is one of steady and unbroken progress. Beginning with two small rooms in Bartholomew Lane, a change was soon made to offices at 101, Cannon Street, and a year or two later the whole of 88, Cannon Street had to be rented. About 1890, the large offices at the corner of King William Street were occupied, but from time to time the expansion of the business has necessitated other premises, both in the City and in the West-end, being taken to accommodate the various branches of the staff. It is difficult to imagine the new building in Trafalgar Square ever growing too small to satisfy the requirements of the company; but with men like Sir Thomas Shaughnessy (who will be amongst us next month) and his able lieutenant at the head of affairs, and Canada offering, as she does, such supreme advantages to settlers, anything and everything seem possible.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

WRITING in the *World's Work*, Mr. Thomas Parker says:—

Great Britain must adopt the metric system for the same reasons that enforce the adoption of any other improvements. We must progress or be content to fall out of the race and become derelict. The change is necessary, because our systems for weighing and measuring were badly conceived; they do not compare in efficiency with the metric system. But in carefully analysing the metric system under practical use, it is clear that although the system has stood the test of use satisfactorily, the operative units in use with it are not satisfactory. Improvement is called for.

The people who have adopted the metric system with the metre units have installed units that are condemned. All the English-speaking people are using systems of weights and measures which are based on the inch units. The adoption of the metric system in place of our present systems could be accomplished with very slight trouble or cost; the great cost and obstruction is due to the entire changing of our inch units. Uniformity of systems and units for measurements is very desirable, if practicable, and there are two methods by which uniformity may be obtained. Firstly, the English-speaking people can adopt the metric system and enforce the metre units, and cast away all their inch units, weights, and measures, and make the necessary sacrifice in commerce and in their institutions. That would obtain uniformity, with the perpetuation of the present imperfect units derived from the metre. Another way to uniformity is for the English people to adopt the metric system, and use it with their own present inch units. This would secure uniformity of systems throughout the 1,000,000,000 people, and uniformity of units with the 550,000,000 now using the inch units. The 450,000,000 people now using the metre units would be forced to use the inch units by their perfection, whilst England would be saved this terrific and useless sacrifice. This power is reserved in our inch length unit.

AMERICAN INFLUENCES ON BRITISH INDUSTRIES.

IN the *Empire Review* for February Mr. James McQuade discusses American influences on British industries, with a view to show how foreign competition might be met.

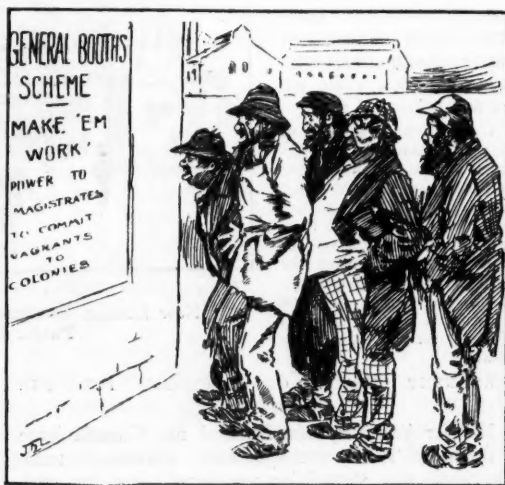
In many of our large engineering shops and other manufacturing establishments, new systems and methods of employment and pay are coming into use which have long been familiar to American employers and employed:—

One of the most important of these is a premium or bonus arrangement—a sort of alternative to piecework. . . . By it a workman receives a premium for completing any given piece of work in less than the usual time recognised for doing that work. . . . To take the engineering trade as an illustration, suppose, for example, a man is paid at the rate of 7s. per day, and he is put on to some part of a machine for the making of which six days is the recognised time. If he completes the job in five days he is paid a bonus of half a day's wage, or 3s. 6d.

Another variety of this bonus system is one which is in use in many of the great factories of America. By this method a piece of work is given out to a man, and a committee, consisting of the best and most intelligent workmen in the establishment, decide not only what is the minimum space of time in which the work can be done, but also how it shall be done, the time to be spent over each operation, and even the tools to be used. This committee says to the workmen: "Here is a piece of work; if you finish it in the time we have fixed, which has been arrived at by careful examination and minute calculation, we shall pay you a bonus of half the value of the time saved."

The "one-break" system is another American idea which is becoming popular in England.

By this arrangement the breakfast hour is done away with, and the men start work at seven or eight in the morning, having had a good meal; there being only one break during the rest of the day, for dinner. It is contended that this is a much better method, both for men and masters. The men do not start hungry, and being therefore fresher and better rested, they are able to pay more attention, and consequently turn out more, and better work.



Daily Dispatch.

"What a Shame!"

CHORUS OF DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS: "And they're kickin' up a row 'bout Chinese slavery!"

"General Booth has propounded a scheme for dealing forcibly with the 'wont' works."—*Daily Papers.*

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The Progress of Applied Science.

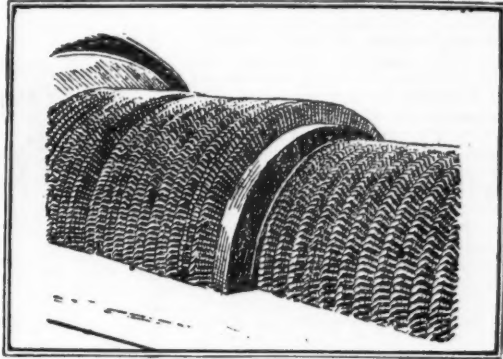
TURBINE CUNARDERS.

IN view of the decision come to by the Cunard Company to fit their new vessels with turbine engines, the following details from the pen of H. Wheatley Ridsdale, and pictures of their working are of interest:—

Briefly described, a Parsons steam turbine is akin to a windmill, the wind being replaced by steam, and the four arms of the mill by thousands of tiny arms, the smallest no larger than a man's tooth, and the biggest no bigger than a stick of sealing-wax. But all are inclined in the direction of the steam. Imagine row after row, forty or fifty or more, of these tiny teeth, arms, sails, vanes, blades, disposed on the outside of a drum, as shown in the sketch of a Parsons turbine with the cover removed. Between them are other rows of blades set at an opposite angle to those revolving, and marked "fixed blades." These latter are fixed to the inside of the cylindrical jacket which surrounds the whole machine. They project inwardly in rows between the moving ones, and just miss touching the revolving drum with their inner ends. In the same manner the projecting moving blades just miss touching the outer case with their outer ends. Nothing, in fact, does touch anything else in a turbine, with the exception of the main shaft in its bearings. There is no friction, and therefore power is saved, there being no wear and tear.

It is easy from this to see how the engine works. The rush of steam, on entering the turbine, strikes the first row of stationary blades attached to the case, and is directed diagonally on to the first row of blades attached to the revolving drum, which accordingly revolves. After passing the first row of moving blades, the steam is again restored to the path of rectitude in the process of passing through the ensuing row of stationary blades, whence it issues on to the second row of driving blades; and so on, till, after driving row after row of blades, it reaches the condenser, with every ounce of work stored up in it by the boiler utilised.

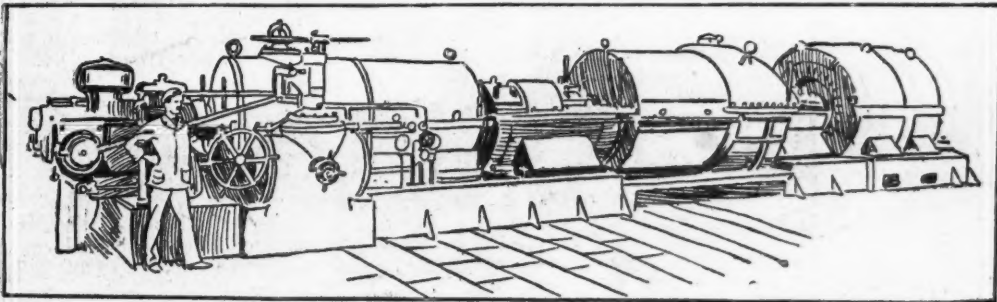
Briefly, for land engines, the turbine beats the old reciprocating engines on the following points: cheapness of first cost, small weight and facility of transport, economy of space occupied, economy of steam and fuel, economy of oil; less attention, wear and tear,



Turbine with the cover removed.

repairs and depreciation; preservation of efficiency during an indefinitely long life, total absence of vibration.

Besides the Cunarders there are numerous Channel boats being fitted with turbines, and two large passenger-cargo Allan Line Atlantic steamers. The Admiralty has a turbine destroyer, the *Eden*, now undergoing trials, and a cruiser of 10,000 horse-power, the *Amethyst*, receiving her engines. Germany has a 10,000 horse-power cruiser, *Ersatz Merkur* on the stocks, and a 7,000 horse-power destroyer. France is content with a first-class torpedo boat, now nearly ready to launch. Turbines find their way into all the largest, fastest, and most powerful vessels. The older types of engines will be reserved for powers too small for the suitable application of turbines, or for tramp steamers, where the propellers turn too slowly to suit the new motor.



The Largest Land Turbine ever Constructed.

THE ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAYS.

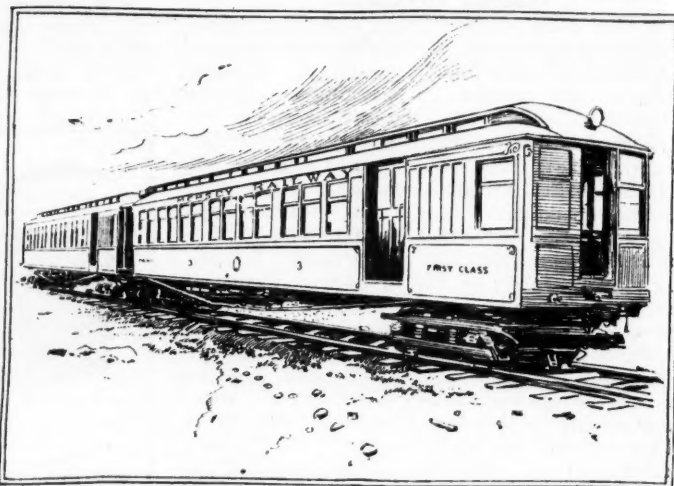
EVERY day brings the era of electricity nearer, and while familiarity with the electrically propelled trains increases, it is remarkable how little is known of the methods employed in harnessing the current to the service of man. The following account from a leading authority is of value :—

The system on which the hopes of all far-seeing electrical engineers are set is the single-phase alternating current, which possesses all the advantages of the direct current as to motor, with none of its drawbacks as to transmission. The expensive sub-stations are dispensed with; only one wire fixed overhead is required, from which the current is collected by means of a bow that cannot slip off the conductor, and enables points and crossings to be negotiated without any trouble. With this system the source of energy, or live rail, is placed out of reach of men working on the line, and is altogether much safer than the direct current apparatus would be for main lines.

The single-phase system has always been the ideal of the electrical engineer, on account of its simplicity. The Westinghouse Company has been experimenting with it for ten years, and has brought it to a state of practical perfection. The announcement that the British Westinghouse Company is prepared to instal this system, wherever required, enables us to look forward to a momentous revolution in electric traction at no distant date.

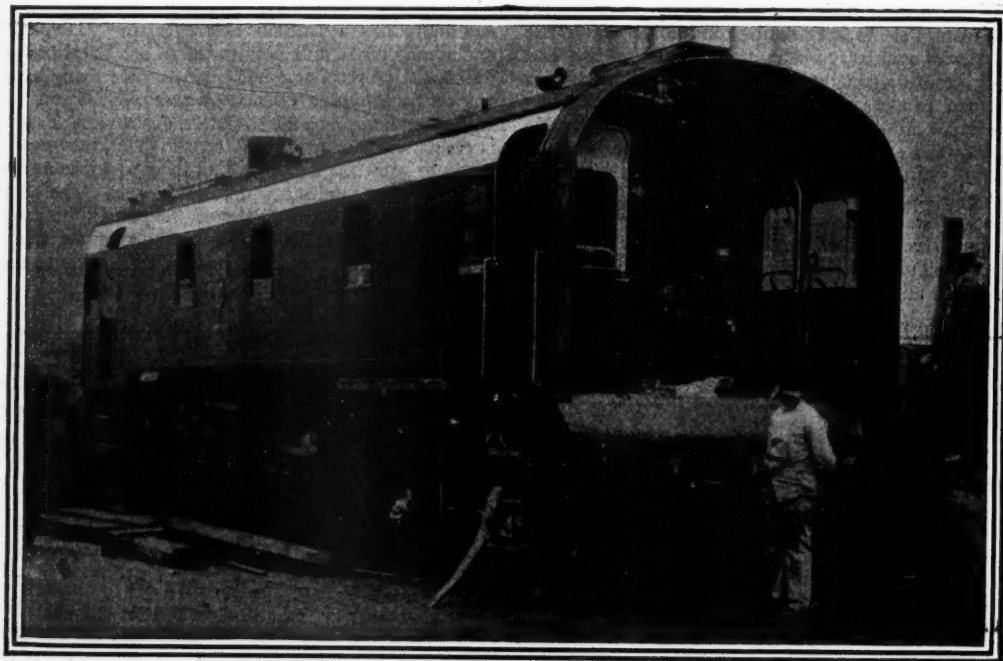
One of the good points of the single-phase system is that the motors are very similar in construction to the direct current series motor, and possess all its best features.

Starting a heavy train and bringing it up to schedule speed in



Electric Train on the Mersey Line.

a few seconds makes extra demands on the current supply. Every time a direct current train is started, the voltage has to be cut down by means of resistances, and a certain amount of energy is frittered away in heat. Starting presents no difficulty



Steam versus Electricity for High-Speed Trains.

This steam locomotive, made in Germany, succeeded in reaching the speed of 120 miles an hour.

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to the single-phase motor, and the heaviest train is set in motion easily and without the large waste of energy which takes place under the same conditions with the direct current motor. This saving of energy would amount by itself to quite a respectable figure at the end of the year.

In place of a control by resistances, known as rheostatic, the single-phase system obtains different speeds by varying the voltage by means of regulable transformers carried on the cars. These replace the massive, intricate, and costly direct current controller, which is looked upon as a necessary evil, even by its best friends.

THE USE OF ELECTRIC POWER IN COLLIERIES.

In the *World's Work* Mr. Hodgkin writes:—Considerable attention has been attracted lately to the question of the use of electric power in collieries and mines in this country, owing to the appointment of a Departmental Committee to consider the drafting of rules to regulate its adoption. This Committee has now issued its Report, and it is not too much to say that it has been drawn up with singular fairness to all parties concerned. That this has not been an easy task will be readily appreciated when it is understood that the interests to be reconciled include the colliery and mine-owners, the miners themselves, the various manufacturers and suppliers of electrical plant and machinery, and the representatives of a cautious Government anxious to take every possible care of the lives of those employed in what is usually considered a dangerous occupation.

The miner, of course, cannot be done without, whatever advances electrical power may make, but there are many operations performed by hand in a colliery which may with advantage be turned over to a machine where suitable motive power exists. The most successful applications of electricity in collieries in this country up to the present have been for pumping and for underground haulage, and electricity is also usefully employed underground for coal-cutting, that is, for undercutting the seam of coal, especially where this is only narrow.

The coal-cutting machine is a very ingenious piece of mechanism, and is automatically drawn along the face of the coal at such speed as may be suitable to the size of the disc and the quality of the material in which it is working. A usual distance to be cut is sixty yards along the face in a "shift" of eight hours, the disc undercutting in the coal to a depth of four or five feet. There are many cases in this country where seams of two feet and less are being worked by means of electric coal-cutters, which it would not pay to touch if manual labour only were available, so that such coal would probably be lost were it not for this improved means of getting it.

A further advance in the application of electricity has been made on the Continent, where the main winding-gear at the pit-head for drawing the coal up the shaft is worked electrically. It is, at present, open to question whether this method of winding is more economical than that hitherto in use, but the fact that it has been tried goes to show the extraordinary adaptability of electricity to every form of work.

A ROTARY HOUSE FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

In *Cassell's Magazine* there is given a description of an interesting experiment in house building. This experiment is based upon the necessity of the sun to the human constitution, and is calculated to be of extreme value to those threatened with consumption:—

In the South of France may be seen an interesting little structure which has earned the title of the "Villa Tournesol," from the fact that the dwelling is always turned towards the sun. It was erected by a well-known French architect, M. Eugene Petit, at the advice of Dr. Pellegrin, who contends that houses on this plan are ideal residences for those with weak chests or affected lungs. The house is square in shape, and the weight is carefully distributed. It is built upon a steel turntable, which can be revolved by a slight effort. The dwelling shown in our photographs is built of stone, brick, and iron, and is in every sense a well-finished building. Running through the centre of the structure to the foundation is an upright rod, with a crossbar forming two handles like the bars of a capstan. By means of this arrangement two men can turn the table and the house at the same time. There are holes in the platform for the passage of water and sewer pipes, electric wires, etc. Another interesting fact is the entire absence of windows at the sides or back of the house, so that there can be no draughts. All the windows are set back, so that the occupant can sit outside, in the open air and sunshine, without feeling any draughts. "A house of this description," says Dr. Pellegrin, "situated in a healthy, sunny climate, is the best possible way of curing consumption and similar diseases."

The Largest Power Station in the World.

IN *Page's Magazine* Mr. H. C. Fyfe gives an account of the new generating station in Chelsea, which, besides being the largest power station in the world, will have a most important bearing upon the development of electric traction in London.

This immense power house will furnish current for the working of the Metropolitan District Railway and the three "Tubes" now under construction, and controlled by the "Underground Electric Railways Company of London, Limited," viz.:—

- (1) Baker Street and Waterloo.
- (2) Charing Cross, Euston, and Hampstead.
- (3) Great Northern, Piccadilly, and Brompton.

The total length of these lines is over sixty-three miles, the District Railway accounting for about forty. The work of laying the two conductor rails over the District system is now being rapidly pushed forward.

The Lots Road generating station is noteworthy for three reasons:—

- (1) It will be the first great power house to employ steam turbines exclusively.
- (2) It will be the largest electric traction station in the world.
- (3) It will contain the largest steam turbines ever built.

IN the *Magazine of Commerce* is given a full description of a wonderful new industry. This is nothing less than the making of building stone from sand. The possibilities opened up by this manner of utilising what has hitherto been a waste product are set forth at some length.

"How the Public Schools Fight" is no description of the primitive encounters with fists such as lighten the pages of "Tom Brown's Schooldays." It is the title of a sketch by Alfred Wynne, in the *Royal*, of the sham wars carried on twice a year in the neighbourhood of Aldershot by the cadets from the public schools. More than thirty schools send contingents, amounting in all to a small army of some 4,000 men—artillery, engineers, and infantry.

Languages and Letter-writing.

SO far letters from teachers express great satisfaction with the new arrangement of the scholar's correspondence by which teachers in different countries are placed in direct communication with one another, the English lists being published by the *Revue Universitaire* twice a year, and the entire lists being also published twice a year by the Modern Language Association. Some very busy teachers prefer the old plan by which boys and girls were all paired from this office, and as my intention in making the change was not to avoid work, but to give the correspondence a firmer basis, I am quite willing to continue the arrangement as before, only in such cases I shall be compelled to ask teachers to send me as many penny stamps as they send names, because I cannot, as I used formerly, pair all by making one simple list, and now need to send as many communications as there are scholars. The last issue of the *Modern Language Quarterly* (David Nutt, Long Acre, price 3s. 6d.) should be read by all teachers of languages. Besides studies on Phonetics it contains valuable articles on the analysis of the results; and a discussion on the Papers set at the examinations for the Home and India Civil Service, the Woolwich, Greenwich, Military and Royal Naval Colleges; the Paper on the Society of Professors of Modern Languages in France is very interesting. As regards the price of the *Quarterly*, I may remind readers that members of the Association receive it free, and that the membership fee is 10s. 6d. annually.

EXCHANGE OF HOMES.

The exchange of homes (which from the beginning seemed to us the natural result of the exchange of letters) is making great strides between France and Germany, and to those of us who recollect the hatred generated by the Franco-German War this is one of the most wonderful results. We English are said to be much more willing to travel than foreigners, and yet it is from France I get continually the complaint: "I have five, eight, ten people eager to exchange their children, and no English people ready to accept our offer"; a reproach I feel rather keenly. It is, of course, difficult to arrange for a boy or girl to be absent from classes for a whole year, but surely for the holiday months such a boon should be accepted. Looking over my notes I find constantly the remark that boys and girls exchanged should certainly be those who themselves sincerely desire this and intend to study. On the English side it must be remembered that our ideas of comfort and those obtaining in France are quite different, and that on both sides the young folks should be willing to take all in a sort of picnic spirit, with a determination to enjoy everything and to grumble at nothing. Whenever we have been able to arrange an exchange, satisfaction has always been expressed, and I would give here some letters if only there were space for them. I must just remark that we ourselves have never asked for any fee in connection with this exchange; but there is, of course, a large expense in connection with it, and I note that the French Bureau, with whom we work, ask for fees.

A Russian lady, a teacher, living in St. Petersburg, would like to exchange homes with an Englishwoman.

A Polish lady, living in Austria, would be very pleased to receive an English lady as guest for a few months.

Adults who need correspondents should give particulars as to age and tastes, and contribute one shilling towards the cost of search.

ESPERANTO.

Taking up a grave French scientific Review published by the well-known Maison Colin, the Macmillan's of Paris, I glance hastily over its contents, for it has been specially recommended. Turning the pages I find a scholarly article, thirty pages long, upon the principles of mathematics. Looking for the writer's name, I find it is M. Couturat, and then I wander back in thought to London and Esperanto, for, tell it not in Gath, this mathematician is one of the firmest believers in the utility of an artificial key language, one of the contributors to a medical Review which, in order to reach scientists in every country, is written in Esperanto. In my mind is the query, how many of our wise men are open-minded enough to refrain from counting this ideal, of an extra-national key language understandable by all, as a simple freak?

At the Holborn Restaurant last month Mr. O'Connor lectured to about 400 people. The President was the Earl of Denbigh, and one result of the meeting was the formation of a class with about fifty members. This is, in a sense, a private class, as is that at Cussack's Institute, Moorgate, but there are plenty of others free to any who choose to attend.

"THE ESPERANTIST."

In *The Esperantist* of February (London Esperanto Club, 41, Outer Temple, W.C., 3s. yearly) I notice that in one of the last groups formed, that at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the Consuls of the United States, Italy, and Belgium are amongst the members, and that the group at Malta lately started is rapidly increasing its membership; there are now seventy-two members, belonging chiefly to the professional classes.

"A New Hobby that May Bring you a Living" is the title of a booklet published at 10, St. Alban's Road, Colchester, price 6d. Esperanto is scarcely that far yet, but it is good to be prepared, and I may note, by the way, that two teachers at least have found their incomes increased by the Esperanto lessons which they have been entreated to give.

FRIENDS WHO HOLD FREE CLASSES.

Tuesday, 8 p.m., The Raleigh College, Brixton Hill; 7.45 p.m., Commercial College, Woodgrange Road, Forest Gate, Mr. Motteau.

Wednesday, 7.30 p.m., The Bungalow, Cranes Park, Surbiton, Mr. H. Howard; 8.0 p.m., Spencer College, Merton Road, Wimbledon, Mr. Inge; 6.30 p.m., The Gouin Schools, 34, Harrington Road, South Kensington.

Thursday, 6.30 p.m., Gouin Schools, 16, Finsbury Circus, E.C., followed at 8 p.m. by a conversation class; for particulars write to Miss Schafer, 8, Gloucester Crescent, Regent's Park, N.W.; 7.45 p.m., 17, Thornecombe Road, East Dulwich, Mr. G. W. Bullen.

Ilford, Mr. Jeffrey, 42, Park Road.

Clapham, Mr. Bacon, 170, Clapham Park Road.

Brixton, Mr. Eagle, 21, Kellett Road.

Published at the REVIEW OF REVIEWS Office:—O'Connor's Complete Manual, 1s. 7½d. post free; O'Connor's English-Esp. Dictionary, 2s. 8d.; and Motteau's Esperanto-Eng. Dictionary, 2s. 8d. The Braille Grammar and the sighted edition of M. Cart can also be obtained.

DIARY FOR FEBRUARY.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

Feb. 1.—The customary dinners to their supporters in the Houses of Parliament are given by the Leaders of each Party ... The telegrams which have been exchanged between the Colonial Office and the Governor of Cape Colony are published ... The Arbitration Convention between Great Britain and Italy is signed in Rome.

Feb. 2.—The King in person opens Parliament ... Mr. Balfour is absent from Parliament owing to an attack of influenza ... Major-General the Hon. Sir R. Talbot is appointed Governor of the State of Victoria, Australia.

Feb. 3.—Mr. Chamberlain presides at a meeting of the Liberal Unionist Council to consider the future of the Association ... A Blue-book is issued containing further correspondence relating to affairs in the Transvaal ... Extensive floods occur in the Thames Valley owing to the heavy and continuous rains ... The Servian Cabinet resigns ... The two Houses of Convocation meet, and the Archbishop of Canterbury brings forward the subject of the Representative Church Council.

Feb. 4.—The Home Secretary receives a deputation of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress ... The President of the Local Government Board receives a deputation of the representatives of the Associations of Municipal Corporations ... Six New York theatres are closed by the Mayor until their safety against fire is insured.

Feb. 5.—The Government of Newfoundland renews the French shore *modus vivendi* for another year.

Feb. 6.—Negotiations between Japan and Russia are broken off; the Ministers on both sides are withdrawn. The Japanese residents at Vladivostok hastily leave for Japan ... A Blue-book on the Tibetan question is published ... The Conference of the Labour Representative Committee is concluded at Bradford ... The King, by Warrant, appoints the members of the new Army Council.

Feb. 7.—Great fire at Baltimore, U.S.A.

Feb. 8.—A Blue-book is issued on India and the fiscal question ... Mr. Chamberlain, it is announced, will not resume his attendance in the House of Commons until after Easter ... The Legislative Council at Pretoria decide to postpone taking steps with regard to the importation of native labour owing to a communication from the Home Government ... A deputation of the National Vigilance Association attends at the Home Office on questions arising out of the work of the association ... A new Servian Government is formed.

Feb. 9.—The Aborigines Protection Society carries a resolution against the employment of Chinese under servile conditions ... The estimated loss by the Baltimore fire is 70,000,000 dols.; there is no loss of life ... The United States addresses a Note to the Powers asking if they are willing to join in a notice that the integrity of China must be maintained, both during hostilities and thereafter, by both Russia and Japan.

Feb. 10.—The marriage of Princess Alice of Albany with

Prince Alexander of Teck takes place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor ... A mass meeting is held in the Queen's Hall "to protest against the importation of indentured Chinese labour into the Transvaal" ... The Labour Ordinance is read a third time in the Legislative Council in Pretoria ... The polling takes place in all divisions of Cape Colony where the elections have not already taken place.

Feb. 11.—The King holds a Council, and signs a Proclamation of neutrality in the war between Japan and Russia ... President Roosevelt signs a Proclamation declaring the neutrality of the United States in the Russo-Japanese War ... The Russian Minister of Finance issues a note to the public, warning them against rashly selling Russian securities, as Russian credit is untouched by events in the Far East ... Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, with Mr. Chamberlain's consent, sends for publication the correspondence between them in 1899 ... The Duke of Devonshire has a conference at Westminster with the Parliamentary members of the Free Food League ... Mr. Chamberlain leaves London for Egypt.

Feb. 12.—The King's Letters Patent appointing the new Army Council is published in the *London Gazette* ... An Imperial edict issued at Peking proclaims the neutrality of China in the war between Russia and Japan ... A letter signed by Messrs. Botha, De La Key, Burger, Smut, and ten other Boer leaders, is telegraphed to Mr. Lyttelton, which says that the overwhelming majority of the Boers are unalterably opposed to the introduction of Asiatic labour ...



Fire Escapes at the Opera House, Berlin. The result of the Kaiser's interest in the Chicago Fire.

The Legislative Council at Pretoria gives its assent to the Labour Importation Ordinance. The Council is prorogued until May 2nd ... The Imperial Bank of Russia raises the rate of discount 1 per cent.

Feb. 13.—The dismissal of Lord Roberts, Commander-in-Chief, Sir T. Kelly-Kenny, and other high officials of the War Office is announced ... A terrible gale round the coast and in Channel ... Mr. Balfour leaves London for the South Coast ... The full text of Mr. Hay's proposals to the Powers to insure the integrity and neutrality of China is published at Washington ... A volume of the evidence given before the Johannesburg Labour Commission is issued.

Feb. 15.—It is officially announced that, in consequence of the abolition of the office of Commander-in-Chief, Lord Roberts retires from the War Office ... The Cape Colony elections are concluded; the result is a Progressive majority of five in the new House of Assembly ... A Parliamentary Paper is issued containing correspondence respecting the Russian occupation of Manchuria.

Feb. 16.—The Powers agree to the strict neutrality of China; the agreement is embodied in a formal convention, which Lord Lansdowne signs on behalf of the British Government.

Feb. 17.—There is serious rioting at Rostoff, in Russia ... The Albanian rising against Turkey assumes serious proportions.

Feb. 18.—The Sprigg Cabinet at Cape Town resigns Office,

and Dr. Jameson undertakes the formation of a Ministry ... The British Government issues a Supplementary Army Estimate of £2,700,000 ... A Parliamentary Paper on Tariff Wars between European States is issued.

Feb. 19.—The Labour Ordinance is promulgated at Pretoria ... The Planters' Association of Ceylon appoints a deputation to protest against the non-removal of the tax of 2d. imposed on tea as a war tax.

Feb. 20.—Lord Monkswell, Chairman L.C.C., formally opens a new pumping-station at Lots Road, Chelsea ... Dr. Jameson completes the formation of his ministry for Cape Colony ... Two representatives of the Rand Labour Association are at Tien-tsin arranging for contingents of Chinese coolies ... A Naval Defence meeting is held at Wellington, New Zealand ... The worst panic since 1870 occurs on the Paris Bourse ... Rumours of Nationalist successes in North-west Uruguay are current ... A disastrous fire occurs in a celluloid factory in Paris; many girls lose their lives.

Feb. 22.—The London Water Arbitration gives its awards in respect of the claims of four of the companies ... The Hague Tribunal gives its award in the Venezuela Customs arrangements in settlement of the claims of the Powers against Venezuela.

Feb. 23.—In the German Reichstag a debate criticising the expense incurred on the German troops in China, ... The Panama Treaty is ratified by more than a two-thirds majority, without any amendments, by the Senate of the United States.—Mr. Long receives a deputation of 400 delegates on the subject of vagrancy. He promises them a committee of inquiry.

Feb. 24.—The Naval Estimates for the year 1904-5 are issued, the total estimate being £36,889,500, an increase of £2,432,000 on last year ... Mr. Balfour returns to London ... The Budget Committee of the Reichstag makes some reductions in the estimates for the German force in China.

Feb. 25.—Mr. Long receives a deputation from the rural Housing and Sanitation Association ... The Coal Conciliation Board agree to a continuation of the Board for a term of three years ... The Budget Committee of the Reichstag makes further reductions in the estimates for the German force in China ... A fire takes place in an old coffee house near St. Paul's, seven persons perish.

Feb. 26.—Lord Plunket is appointed Governor of New Zealand in succession to Lord Ranfurley ... The War Office Committee holds its final meeting ... The National Liberal Federation holds a general Committee at Leeds; resolutions are carried condemning the fiscal proposals of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, and also the introduction of Chinese labour into the Transvaal.

Feb. 27.—The debate in the Reichstag in reference to the activity of Russian Police in Germany is resumed.

Feb. 28.—There is an open-air meeting at Mile End to protest against the enslavement of Chinamen in the Transvaal.

Feb. 29.—The Government issues Part II. of the Report of the War Office, with the new Army Scheme.

THE WAR (between Japan and Russia).

Feb. 9.—War begins between Russia and Japan ... Japan publishes a manifesto explaining her reasons for taking action ... A Japanese squadron attacks the Russian fleet in Port Arthur harbour and damages two iron-plate and a cruiser, with torpedoes ... Twenty Japanese vessels arrive at Chemulpo, on their way to Seoul.

Feb. 10.—A naval engagement takes place off the harbour of Chemulpo, in which the Japanese disable two Russian warships, the *Variag* and *Koreitz* ... The Japanese land 19,000 troops at Chemulpo ... The Japanese occupy Seoul ... The Russian crews take refuge on board the French cruiser *Pascal*.

Feb. 11.—The Russian torpedo transport *Yenesei* founders from an explosion off Taliewan Bay; over ninety lives are lost.

Feb. 12.—The Russian Diplomatic Staff embark at Yokohama on their return to Russia ... M. Pavloff, the Russian Minister at Seoul, leaves for Chemulpo ... Russian Reserves are called out in Siberia and several other provinces.

Feb. 14.—The Grand Dukes Cyril and Boris of Russia leave for the seat of war ... The Japanese make another attack

on Port Arthur with torpedo boats, under cover of a blinding snowstorm.

Feb. 15.—Admiral Alexieff leaves Port Arthur for Harbin.

Feb. 16.—A German steamer, carrying dynamite to Port Arthur, is seized at Yokohama ... British and American ships detained at Port Arthur are released on the demand of the Consuls of the two Powers ... The two new Japanese cruisers, *Kasuga* and *Nisshin*, which sailed from Genoa on January 9th, arrive at Yokosuka ... The Russian squadron returns to Vladivostok.

Feb. 19.—The Japanese cruiser *Akitsuishima* arrives at Shanghai. The Russian gun-boat *Mandjur* remains anchored in Shanghai harbour.

Feb. 20.—Some hundreds of Cossacks reach Chon-ju, south of the Yalu.

Feb. 22.—Three Japanese officers, disguised as coolies, are arrested by the Russian guards on the Sungari River; they are tried and hanged twenty-four hours after their arrest ... Vice-Admiral Makharoff is appointed to the command of the Russian Pacific Ocean Fleet.

Feb. 23.—General Sakharoff is appointed Russian Minister of War *ad interim*, while General Kouropatkine goes to Manchuria.

Feb. 24.—The Japanese endeavour to block Port Arthur harbour by sinking four old ships filled with explosives. These vessels are sunk, but do not block the harbour ... Mr. Hay is informed that the Japanese Government formally concluded a treaty with the Emperor of Korea, which guarantees the independence of Korea.

Feb. 28.—There is a skirmish at Ping-yang, in Korea; the Russians fall back.

BY-ELECTIONS.

Feb. 9.—Mr. Alban Gibbs, Member for the City of London, having resigned his seat in the House of Commons, because of being concerned in a Government contract, is re-elected without opposition.

Feb. 12.—Mr. Vicary Gibbs having accepted a Government contract, resigns his seat for Mid-Herts, this results in a contest for the representation; polling takes place, with the following result:—

Mr. Bamford Slack (Liberal and Free Trader)...	4,757
Mr. Vicary Gibbs (Tory and Protectionist)	4,625

Free Trade majority.....	132
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Feb. 26.—Owing to the death of Mr. Powell Williams a vacancy occurs in the representation of the South Division of Birmingham, the following is the result of the poll:—

Lord Morpeth (L.U.)	5,299
Mr. Hirst Hollowell (L.)	2,223

Liberal Unionist majority	3,076
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Reduced Unionist majority, 497.

PARLIAMENTARY.

House of Lords.

Feb. 2.—The King opens Parliament. The Speech from the Throne. Debate on the Address; speeches by Lord Spencer and Lord Lansdowne. The Address is agreed to.

Feb. 11.—Asiatic Labour in South Africa; speeches by Lord Ripon, the Duke of Marlborough and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Feb. 12.—Earl Grey resumes the debate on Chinese Labour in the Transvaal; speech by Lord Carrington, the Earl of Onslow and Lord Lansdowne.

Feb. 15.—Lord Lansdowne, replying to Lord Spencer, states that the rumour that the Japanese, with Great Britain's connivance, had made use of Wei-hai-Wei, was absolutely false ... Affairs in Macedonia; speeches by Lord Lansdowne and Lord Spencer.

Feb. 16.—Sea Fisheries Bill, second reading ... Railway Companies and Agricultural Traffic; speech by Lord Onslow.

Feb. 18.—Lord Crewe's motion on Negotiation and Retaliation; speeches by Lord Balfour, Lord Salisbury, Lord Tweedmouth and Lord Selborne.

Feb. 19.—Fiscal Policy; speeches by the Duke of Devonshire, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Spencer, Lord Carrington and Lord Lansdowne. On a division—

For Lord Crewe's motion	47
Against	98

Majority against	51
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Feb. 22.—Irish Land Purchase Act; speech by Lord Muskerry. Motion withdrawn.

Feb. 23.—Second Reading Weights and Measures (Metric System) Bill

Feb. 25.—British Neutrality—statement by Lord Selborne.

Feb. 26.—The Tibetan Question.

House of Commons.

Feb. 2.—The Address; speeches by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Austen Chamberlain ... The Whitaker-Wright Case, statement by the Attorney-General.

Feb. 3.—The Address; speech by Mr. J. Redmond on the views of the Irish Party. Mr. Wyndham replies.

Feb. 4.—Mr. Morley declines to withdraw his Amendment on the fiscal question on account of Mr. Balfour's indisposition ... Address; Discussion of the subject of Macedonia resumed; speech by Lord Percy ... The Commission on the War in South Africa; speeches by Mr. Robson, Dr. Macnamara, and Mr. Wyndham, Sir C. Dilke, Mr. Chamberlain.

Feb. 5.—The Address; Mr. Robson's Amendment; speeches by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Brodrick and Mr. Arnold-Forster ... The Amendment is negatived on a division by 278 votes against 192—majority 86 ... The debate on the Address adjourns on the motion of Mr. J. Walton.

Feb. 8.—Mr. Walton's Amendment is withdrawn ... Mr. Morley's Amendment to the Address; speeches by Mr. Morley, Mr. Gerald Balfour, and Sir M. Hicks-Beach.

Feb. 9.—The Address; Mr. Morley's Amendment.

Feb. 10.—Address: Mr. Morley's Amendment.

Feb. 11.—The debate on Mr. Morley's Amendment is resumed.

Feb. 12.—The debate on Mr. Morley's Amendment is resumed.

Feb. 15.—Mr. Morley's Amendment ... Division ... For the Amendment, 276. Against, 327. Majority against, 51.

Feb. 16.—The Address: Chinese Labour for the Transvaal Gold Mines.

Feb. 17.—The Address: Chinese Labour continued ... The Amendment is rejected by 281 votes against 230 ... Government majority, 51.

Feb. 18.—The Address: Irish Land Purchase Act.

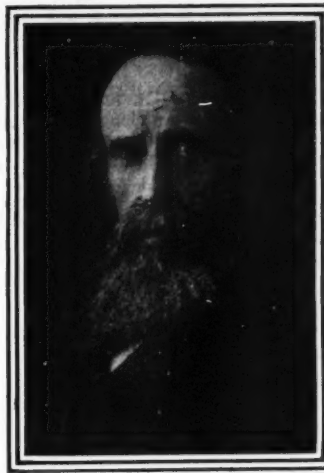
Feb. 19.—The Address: An Amendment on the Unemployed Question is moved by Mr. Keir Hardie.

For the Amendment	151
Against	231

Majority against	80
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Feb. 22.—Committee of Supply, Army Supplementary Estimates; speeches by Mr. Arnold-Forster and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman ... Chinese Labour for the Transvaal ... On a division the majority for the Government is 56.

Feb. 23.—In Supply, Supplementary Naval Estimate of £1,270,000; speeches by Mr. E. Robertson, the Chancellor the Exchequer, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Pretymann and Sir E. Reed. The vote is agreed to ... The consideration of the Supplementary Army Vote of £2,700,000 is resumed; speeches by Sir C. Dilke and Mr. Brodrick ... Transit and Railway Rates in Ireland; speech by Mr. Wyndham.



Photograph by

(Percyford.)

The late Sir Leslie Stephen.

Railways without the consent of Parliament.

Feb. 26.—Musical Copyright Bill, second reading ... Miners Eight Hours Bill, second reading.

Feb. 29.—Navy Estimates: statement by Mr. Pretymann; amendment by Mr. Roberts; speeches by Mr. Arnold-Forster, Mr. E. Robertson, and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. The amendment is rejected on a division by 174 votes against 122—majority, 52.

SPEECHES.

Feb. 1.—Mr. Asquith, in London, on Imperial Defence ... Mr. Churchill, in Edinburgh, on the fiscal question.

Feb. 8.—The Duke of Devonshire, at the Guildhall, in reply to Mr. Chamberlain, considers that the people of this country already make sacrifices in order to unite the Empire.

Feb. 19.—Mr. Winston Churchill, at Manchester, on the duty of Free Traders to this country.

Feb. 20.—Sir G. Parker, at Bristol, in praise of Protection ... Sir John Gorst, at Rhonda Valley, on the evils of Protection.

Feb. 23.—Mr. Root, at Chicago, on the Monroe Doctrine ... Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, in Birmingham, on drink and education.

Feb. 26.—Lord Selborne, at Woodbridge, defends the Fiscal Policy of Ministers and the heavy Navy Estimates ... Mr. Asquith, at Harrogate, on the fatal fruits of nine years of Tory administration, with proposals of fiscal reform which would be ruinous to the Empire ... Mr. John Morley, in Durham, on fiscal policy and the Chinese labour question.

Feb. 27.—Mr. Brodrick, in Manchester, defends the Government ... Mr. Arnold-Forster, in London, on the Volunteers.

Feb. 29.—Lord Rosebery on the Liberal League.

OBITUARY.

Feb. 2.—Mr. W. C. Whitney (New York), 62.

Feb. 3.—Mr. Pickard, M.P., 62.

Feb. 5.—Senor Machfahan (Monte Video).

Feb. 6.—Mr. Powell Williams, M.P., 63 ... The MacDermot, K.C., 69.

Feb. 7.—The Earl of Ravensworth, 70; Sir George Morice.

Feb. 8.—The Rev. Alfred Ainger, Master of the Temple, 66.

Feb. 9.—Mr. Charles Williams (journalist), 67.

Feb. 14.—Vice-Admiral Woolcome, 72; Mme. Lilian Eldred.

Feb. 15.—Senator Hanna, of Ohio, 66.

Feb. 21.—Lieut.-General McMahon, F.R.S., F.G.S., 73.

Feb. 22.—Sir Leslie Stephen, 71.

LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

N.B.—The Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS regrets that owing to the exigencies of space the Contents of Periodicals received after date can no longer be inserted in these columns. The following Table includes only the leading articles of the Periodicals published in England for the current month received before going to press and those of the Foreign Periodicals for the past month.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

Antiquary.—ELLIOT STOCK. 6d. March.
Letters from France and the Low Countries, 1814-1819. Concl. Richard Twining.
The Brasses in Milton Abbey, Dorset. Illus. Rev. H. Pentin.
The White Paternoster. E. C. Vansittart.
Notes on Derbyshire Fonts. Illus. Contd. G. Le Blanc Smith.
The Ashes of Innocent III. W. B. Wallace.

Architectural Record.—14, VESEY STREET, NEW YORK. 25 cts. Feb.
Works of Horace Trumbauer in Philadelphia. Illus.
The Warehouse and Factory in Architecture. Illus. Contd. Russell Surgis.
The Architecture of Kansas City. Illus. F. M. Howe.
The First Church of the Christian Scientists at New York. Illus.

Arena.—GAY AND BIRD. 25 cts. Feb.
Divine Immanence. James Boyd Brady.
Beauty and Social Progress. John Ward Stimson.
Emerson's "Sphinx." Charles Malloy.
Two Arguments against Direct Legislation. Eltweed Pomeroy.
How Proportional Representation has worked in Belgium. Robert Tyson.
The Supreme Economic Evil. E. S. Wicklin.
The Message of the England of the Forties to America To-day. Amy C. Rich.
The Ever-Womanly. Newell Dunbar.

Art Journal.—H. VIRTUE. 1s. 6d. March.
The Collection of William Newell. Illus. Guy F. Laking.
The Art of Oliver Hall. Illus. Frank Rinder.
Decorative Natural History. Illus. Douglas English.
The Flemish School in the National Gallery of Scotland. Illus. David C. Thomson.
Talbot Hughes. Illus. Ernest Radford.
Supplements:—"Notre Dame, Paris" after J. Roux Champion; and "Appliqué Work" after Talbot Hughes.

Atlantic Monthly.—GAY AND BIRD. 25s. Feb.
Wall Street and the Country. C. A. Conant.
Lynching; a Southern View. C. H. Poe.
Recollections of Lincoln. H. Villard.
English and American Cousins. Thomas Wentworth Higginson.
Is Commercialism in Disgrace? John Graham Brooks.
Fra Paolo Sarpi. Contd. Andrew D. White.
Timotheus and the Persians. J. I. Manatt.
George Borrow. H. W. Boynton.

Badminton Magazine.—EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE. 1s. March.
Raby. Illus. Percy Stephens.
Racegoers and Racegoing. A Racegoer.
Some Medium-Price Modern Motors. Illus. Claude Johnson.
Wild-Goose-Shooting in South Wales. Illus. Guy Speir.
Two Days on a Japanese Trout Stream. Illus. C. L. Nolan.
The Wrestling Furore. P. Longhurst.
Recollections of Racehorses. Illus. E. Somerville Tattersall.
Blue-Grouse-Shooting in British Columbia. R. Leckie Ewing.
The Soldier in the Saddle. Illus. Major Arthur Hughes-Onslow.

Bankers' Magazine.—WATERLOW. 1s. 6d. March.
Colonial and Foreign Banks in this Country.
The Fiscal Question and the Money Market. W. R. Lawson.

Blackwood's Magazine.—BLACKWOOD. 2s. 6d. March.
Viscount Gough. G. W. Forrest.
The Pychley Country.
Scolopaxiana: Habits and Habitat. Scolopax.
Whitaker Wright Finance.
Musings without Method. Contd.
The Opening of the War. With Map. Active List.
The Political Outlook.

Bookman.—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 6d. Feb. 15.
Goethe. Illus. Edward Dowden.

Bookman.—(America.) DODD, MEAD AND CO., NEW YORK. 25 cts. Feb.
George Gissing. Illus. Edwin Bjorkman.
University and Public Libraries. C. A. Nelson.
The Historical Novel. Frederick Taber Cooper.
The Southern Woman in New York. Illus. Julia R. Tutwiler.
Henry Waterson. Harry Thurston Peck.

Broad Views.—KEGAN PAUL. 1s. 6d. Feb. 15.
The Two Party System.
The Memory of Nature. A. P. Sinnett.
The Problem of Macedonia. L. A. Coromilas.
India and Preferential Tariffs. Sir Roper Lethbridge.
A Record of International Arbitration. Contd. J. Gennadius.
The Soldier's Emoluments. An Army Paymaster.
Morocco.

Canadian Magazine.—ONTARIO PUBLISHING CO., TORONTO. 25 cts. Feb.
The Port of Sydney, Australia. Illus. G. A. King.
A National Observatory. Illus. W. J. London.
Mr. Hearst of the United States. Illus. G. J. Kneeland.
Can Canada make Her Own Treaties? Prof. Goldwin Smith.
Some Comments on the Alaskan Award. F. C. Wade.
The Fight for North America. Illus. Contd. A. G. Bradley.

Captain.—NEWNES. 6d. March.
How Wild Animals are trained. Illus. H. J. Shepstone.
Why Some Schools fail in Athletics. C. B. Fry.

Cassell's Magazine.—CASSELL. 6d. March.
The Opera in Paris. Illus. G. E. Dubois.
Cup Ties played under Difficulties. Illus. Harold Macfarlane.
London's Cheapest Hotels. Illus. W. B. Robertson.
Veterans of the British Fleet. Illus. A. S. Hurd.
'Tis a Fine Hunting Day. Illus. H. Sutcliffe.
Rye and Winchelsea. Illus. G. G. Smith.
Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Hicks. Illus. S. Dark.
Fall Mail. Illus. A. Walsh Myers.

Cassier's Magazine.—33, BEDFORD STREET, STRAND. 1s. Feb. 15.
The War Fleets of Japan and Russia. Illus. A. S. Hurd.
Portable Electric Drilling and Riveting Machines. Illus. F. C. Perkins.
The Technology of Paint and Varnish. A. H. Sabin.
The Widening Use of Steel Castings in the United States. Illus. W. P. Barba.
Multi-Cylinder Locomotives. Illus. Contd. J. F. Gairns.
The Individual Application of Electric Motors to Machinery. Illus. W. Cooper.

Catholic World.—22, PATERNOSTER ROW. 1s. Feb. 15.
The Very Reverend George Deshon. Rev. G. M. Searle.
Herbert Spencer. Rev. J. J. Fox.
Catholic England in the Olden Time. Illus. William Seton.
Prof. Harnack and the Gospel. Father Cuthbert.
"Parsifal" and a Great Literary Century. Dr. J. J. Walsh.
Christine de Pisan. Illus. F. P. Henry.

Century Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 1s. 4d. March.
A Visit to Bismarck. Illus. Henry Villard.
Economic Changes in Asia. Illus. Arthur Judson Brown.
The Paris Bourse. Illus. Cleveland Moffett.
The Making of Public Opinion. Rollo Ogden.
The Eye of Fear: Labour Unions. Robert Bruce Grant.
Anecdotes of the New Pope. With Portrait. William J. D. Croke.
Thackeray's Friendship with an American Family. Concl. Illus. W. M. Thackeray.
"Mary had a Little Lamb" and Its Author. Illus. F. Richardson.
On Humanizing the Animals. John Burroughs.

Chambers's Journal.—47, PATERNOSTER ROW. 7d. March.
How Electric Trams work.
The Most Daring Burglary on Record in Cornhill, 1865. W. B. Robertson.
On Foods and Feeding. Dr. J. Cater.
Match-Making. T. C. Hepworth.
Humours of the Battlefield. Captain Lewis Golding.
Radium.
Opium-Dens in London.

Chautauquan.—CHAUTAUQUA PRESS, CLEVELAND, OHIO. 20 cts. Feb.
Racial Composition of the American People. Illus. J. R. Commons.
Central America. Illus. J. W. G. Walker.
American Sculptors and Their Art. Illus. Edwina Spencer.
The Civic Renaissance in New York. Illus. Chas. Zublin.
Henry Clay. Illus. A. B. Hulbert.

Christian Realm.—6, ESSEX STREET, STRAND. 3d. March.
Dean Stanley as a Religious Force. Illus. Rev. W. C. Chisholm.
Some Distinguished Organists. Illus. Jesse Quail.
The Bible and Empire-Building. Illus. Rev. A. Taylor.

Church Missionary Intelligencer.—CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

6d. March.
Excavations in Bible Lands. G. F. S.
Letters from Bishop Ridley.
Evangelistic Work at the Osaka Exhibition.

Connaisseur.—OTTO. 2s. March.

Supplements:—"Jean Amolfini and His Wife" after Jan van Eyck: "Lady Harriet Cavendish" and "Lady Giordana Cavendish" after J. Russell: "Miss Farren" after Sir Thomas Lawrence; "Portrait of an Old Lady" after Rembrandt.
Jewelled Waxen and Others. Illus. B. Kendell.
The Toby Jug. Illus. Dion C. Calthrop.
The Hall-Marks and Other Marks on Old Irish Silver. Illus. Arthur Butler.
The Artistic Value of Thackeray's Drawings. Illus. Lewis Melville.
The Armour of Schloss Ambras. Contd. Illus. M. Montgomery Campbell.
Chippendale's Contemporaries. Illus. R. S. Clouston.
The Old English and Italian Masters at Burlington House. Illus. Louise M. Richter.
The English Pottery and Napoleon Bonaparte. Illus. Frank Freeth.

Contemporary Review.—HORACE MARSHALL. 2s. 6d. March

Japan and Russia. Dr. E. J. Dillon.
Have You no Opinion of your Own? Augustine Birrell.
British Rule in the Transvaal. British Colonist.
Recollections of Renan. Mrs. Emily Crawford.
War Office Reform. Scrutator.
Carlyle and the Present Tense. Vernon Lee.
The Flowing Tide in Politics. Joseph Ackland.
The Future of the Latin Nations. Dr. Emil Reich.
Alcoholic Beverages and Longevity. T. P. Whittaker.
The Greek Conception of Animals. Countess Martinego Cesaresco.
Free Will and Determinism. Sir Oliver Lodge.
Buddhism in China. W. Gilbert Walshe.

Cornhill Magazine.—SMITH, ELDER. 1s. March.

A Modern New Zealand. Lady Broome.
The Case of Allan Breck. Andrew Lang.
Herbert Spencer. Hector Macpherson.
A Day of My Life in the County Court. Judge Parry.
The Structure of a Coral Reef. Prof. T. G. Bonney.
French Housekeeping. Miss Betham-Edwards.
Ibn Batuta; a Hungry Heart. Hugh Clifford.
The Wreck of the *Wager*. W. J. Fletcher.

Cosmopolitan.—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 6d. Feb.

The Conquest of Asia by Russia. Illus. John Brisben Walker.
The Art of Dramatising Novels. Illus. Paul Potter.
Methods of Inducing Sleep. Illus. J. E. Watkins, Jr.
The Discovery of Gold in Australia. Illus. S. E. Moffett.
Recent Advances in Astronomy. Illus. Sir Robert Ball.
Peru and the Pizarros. Illus. C. T. Brady.
The Breadth of Herbert Spencer's Teaching. With Portrait. Logan G. McPherson.
Cryptography. George Wilkes.
Captains of Industry. Illus. Contd.

Craftsman.—27, SOUTH STATE STREET, SYRACUSE, NEW YORK. 25 cts. Feb.

Village Improvement in the United States. Illus. W. H. Manning.
The Silversmith's Art in Contemporary France. Illus. Jean Schopfer.
The Influence of the "Mission Style" upon the Civic and Domestic Architecture of Modern California. Illus. G. W. James.
The Adaptation of Ornament to Space. Illus. M. P. Verneuil.
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Critic.—G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, NEW YORK. 25 cts. Feb.

Books That have passed the Hundred Thousand Mark. Harriet Monroe.
Mary and Agnes Berry. Mrs. Richmond Ritchie.
"Parsifal" in New York. Illus. Richard Aldrich.
The Social History of England according to *Punch*. Illus. L. Strachey.

East and West.—21, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 1 rupee. Feb.

Canals and Colonies—Western Punjab. S. S. Thornburn.
Christian Science. Col. T. F. Dowden.
The French Revolution of 1789. A. K. Ghose.
Festivities at Chinchwad. S. M. Edwards.
The Chinese Question. Henry Crossfield.
The Principles of Theosophy. J. J. Vimaladala.
Opium in Literature. Dr. A. H. Japp.
The Finglases of Hyderabad. P. V. Naidu.
The Waterloo Campaign and the German Share in It. C. A. Kincaid.
Reminiscences of Pudukota. J. B. Pennington.

Educational Review.—20, HIGH HOLBORN. 1s. 8d. Feb.

University Questions concerning the Common Schools. A. S. Draper.
The Sunday School as a Factor in Education. A. E. Dunning.
Physics and Chemistry in Prussian and American Schools. E. H. Hall.
Exercises in Thinking about Number and Space. Contd. C. J. Keyser.
The American College Course. H. A. Overstreet.
The Public-School Curriculum. H. H. Seerley.

Educational Times.—89, FARRINGTON STREET. 6d. March.

The Teaching of the Mother Tongue. Prof. J. W. Adamson.
Adam Martindale. Prof. Foster Watson.

Empire Review.—MACMILLAN. 1s. March.

The Political and Commercial Situation in Manchuria. H. Fulford Bush.
The Chinaman in Australia. Murray Eyre.
Cancer Research in Australia. Dr. G. Cooke Adams.
The British Silk Industry. Frank Warner.
Artificial Manures and Their Uses in Germany. J. L. Bashford.
Science and Invention. Engineer.
Life in New Zealand; a Day at Baku. R. E. Baughan.

Engineering Magazine.—222, STRAND. 1s. Feb. 15.

Mining and Railway Development in Peru. Illus. G. Fred Collins.
Lines of Progress in the Efficiency of the Combustion Motor. Illus. E. C. Warren.
The Penalty Clause in Engineering Contracts. W. Valentine Ball.
Mechanical and Commercial Aspects of the Alcohol Motor. Illus. Henri Dupays.
The First Hydro-Electric Station of Greece. Illus. E. Guarini.
Locomotives for Special Service on British Railways. Illus. G. F. Gairns.
The Power Plant and Mechanical Equipment of Apartment Houses. P. R. Moses.
The Mechanic of the Future and His Training. E. P. Watson.

Engineering Review.—104, HIGH HOLBORN. 6d. Feb. 15.

The Economical Use of the Steam Jacket. A. H. Gibson.
Carburators, Vaporisers, and Volatilisers used in Petrol, etc., Engines. Illus. E. Butler.
Electric Rail-Welding. Illus. B. Taylor.
Modern Wood-Working Machinery. Illus. M. Powis Bale.

Engineering Times.—P. S. KING. 6d. Feb. 15.

The Testing of Iron and Steel. Illus. A. N. Kemp.
The Principles of Steam Engines. J. H. Daes.
Asbestos; Nature's Fireguard. Illus. A. Leonard Summers.
The Practical Protection of Metal Surfaces in Gas Plants. L. P. Lowe.
Modern Power-Signalling. Illus.
Superheated Steam. Illus. F. J. Rowan.
The Great Northern and City Tube Railway. Illus.

English Illustrated Magazine.—HUTCHINSON. 6d. March.

The Della Robbias. Illus. E. Staley.
More about Sir John Moore. Illus. Major A. St. J. Scally.
The Ingoldsby Country. Illus. W. Dexter.
The Aurora Borealis. Illus. C. Wilkinson.
The Board School as a Social Force. Illus. Hugh B. Philpott.
Grimsby; the Biggest Fishing Port in the World. Illus. W. James.
A Day's Twist Summer and Winter. Illus. T. R. Hodges.

Expository Times.—SIMPKIN, MARSHALL. 6d. March.

The Retrospective Love of God. Rev. F. B. Proctor.
St. Luke's Passion-Narrative considered with Reference to the Synoptic Problem. Canon Sir J. C. Hawkins.

Fortnightly Review.—CHAPMAN AND HALL. 2s. 6d. March.

The Tsar; a Character Sketch.
The Slav and His Future. Dr. Emil Reich.
The Growing Distaste for the Higher Kinds of Poetry. Alfred Ausip.
The Collected Poems of Christina Rossetti. Ford Madox Hueffer.
The Neglected Estate of Wei-hai-Wei. Tai Foo.
The War and the Powers. Calchas.
The War in the Far East. Alfred Stead.
Mr. Chamberlain's Future. A Student of Public Affairs.
The Fiscal Question; a Bird's-eye View. Sir Charles Follett.
Entertaining. Mrs. John Lane.
Greek and the Public Schools. Cloudestley Brereton.
The New War Office. Major Arthur Griffiths.
New Light on the Irish Problem. Filson Young.
How They teach Acting at the Paris Conservatoire. L. J.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—141, FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. 10 cts. Feb.

Does it pay to be a Doctor? Illus. A. Goodrich.
Imported Americans; the Overflow. Illus. Broughton Brandenburg.
The Struggle between Heinze and the Amalgamated Copper Co. Illus. W. M. Raine.

Gentleman's Magazine.—CHATTO AND WINDUS. 1s. March.

Mendel Hirsch; the Ghetto Pedagogue.
Caraccioli's "Letter of Pope Clement XIV.": a Remarkable Literary Deception. J. M. Attenborough.
Rossini as Humourist. J. Cuthbert Hadden.
The Love of Lamia. Mary Bradford Whiting.
Valentine Greatraks, Esq.; the Famous "Touch Doctor" of the Seventeenth Century. A. Peter.
Scotch Loch Fishing. Pelgius.
"Sweet Lass of Richmond Hill"; a Song with a History. J. Coventry.
Clifford Harrison. Edith Gray Wheelwright.
Wendover and Stoke Mandeville; an Old Buckinghamshire Village and its Neighbouring Hamlet. I. Giberne Sieveking.
Doctor Maginn. P. A. Sillard.
Louis Bamberger, Lily Wolfsohn.

Geographical Journal.—EDW. STANFORD. 2s. Feb. 15.

The Patagonian Andes. Map and Illus. Col. Sir T. H. Holdich.
The Orography of Asia. With Maps. Prince P. Kropotkin.
The Swedish Antarctic Expedition: Synopsium. With Map.
A Journey to the Rendile Country, British East Africa. With Map. H. R. Tate.
The Impetus and Direction of Geography in the Nineteenth Century. Baron F. von Richthofen.
A Flat Model Which solves Problems in the Use of the Globes. With Diagrams. Prof. J. D. Everett.

Girl's Own Paper.—4, BOUVERIE STREET. 6d. March.
What the Bible Society is doing in the East. Illus. Miss Flora Klickmann.
Pitman's Metropolitan School. Illus.
On Brasses and Brass-Rubbing. Illus. Miss Gertrude Harraden.

Girl's Realm.—12, PORTUGAL STREET. 6d. March.
Mademoiselle Chrysanthemum at Home. Illus. E. Charles.
The Sitting-Rooms of Royal Princesses. Illus. G. A. Wade.
Fencing for Girls. Illus. Gladys Beattie Crozier.
The Birthplaces of Some Famous Painters. Illus. Helen Thorp.
Girls and Journalism. Illus. Miss M. F. Billington.

Good Words.—ISBISTER. 6d. March.
The Great Earthquake in Peru. Illus. Vice-Adm. Swinton C. Holland.
Charlotte Brontë's Late Romance. With Portrait. Clara E. Laughlin.
Reason and Rationalism from the Side of Religion. Canon H. Hensley Henson.

Insect Masqueraders. Illus. J. J. Ward.
St. Columba's Castle in Iona. Illus. W. G. Collingwood.

Great Thoughts.—4, ST. BRIDE STREET. 6d. March.
Studies in Browning. Contd. Rev. Josiah Flaw.
Korea; the Land of the Winged Tiger. Illus. Wm. Durlan.
Sir George Otto Trevelyan. Illus. Robert Cochrane.
Madame de Sévigné; Her Homes, Her Friends, and Her Letters. Illus. Contd. R. Grey.

A Study in A. Dickens by Alfred Capper; Interview. Illus. R. Blathwayt.

Harmsworth Magazine.—HARMSWORTH. 4d. Feb. 15.
The Child Slaves of Manchester. Illus. R. H. Sheard.
Highwaymen's Haunts. Illus. C. G. Harper.
How the King holds a Council. Illus. E. St. John-Brenon.
A Day in My Life at Eton. Illus. An Eton Boy.
The Fascination of Secret Signs. Frank Banfield.

Harper's Monthly Magazine.—45, ALBEMARLE STREET. 1s. March.
Beginnings of American Diplomacy. Illus. Prof. John Bassett Moore.
The Labrador "Liveyere." Illus. Norman Duncan.
The History of the Alphabet. Illus. H. S. Williams.
Insect Commonwealths. Illus. H. C. McCook.
First Impressions of Civilization. Ohivesa—A Sioux Indian.
A Group of Hawthorne Letters. Julian Hawthorne.
Crossing a South American Desert. Illus. C. J. Post.

Homiletic Review.—44, FLEET STREET. 1s. Feb.
The Latest Light on the Bible from Palestine. Prof. A. H. Sayce.
Radical Ideas in the Croydon Parsonsage. Bishop J. H. Vincent.
The Value of a Sense of Humour to the Preacher. Rev. H. Pattison.
The Final Secret of Extemporaneous Preaching. Extemporiser.

Independent Review.—UNWIN. 2s. 6d. March.
French Socialists and the Church. Jean Jaurès.
Saldanha Bay. With Map. E. V. Brabant.
George Brandes. J. G. Robertson.
The Italian Peasant. Bolton King.
Dumping. Hugh Bell.

The Situation in the Balkans. Hugh Law.
The Life of the Artisan in Lancashire. John Garrett Leigh.
The People of the Valley in Lancashire. Alice Law.
The Educational Crisis in Wales. W. Lewis Jones.

Irish Monthly.—M. H. GILL, DUBLIN. 6d. March.
W. P. Coyne.
Suggestions as to Workhouse Hospitals. Dr. Ryan.

Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.—NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE. 6d. Feb. 15.

Australia as a Food-Producing Country. C. C. Lance.

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.—J. J. KELIHER. 2s. Feb. 15.

Short Service Training of Reserve Officers on the German System. C. E. Stromeier.
Some Remarks on Screw Propulsion for War-Ships. G. Quick.

Knowledge.—27, CHANCERY LANE. 6d. March.

The Ancestry of the Camel. Illus. R. Lydekker.

The Photography of Electric Sparks. Illus.

Cosmogony in the Twentieth Century. Miss Agnes Clerk.

Wind-Driven Electricity Works. Illus. Dr. A. Gradenwitz.

Law Magazine and Review.—37, ESSEX STREET. 5s. Feb. 15.

Legal Education in Germany. Gustav Schirmermeister.

Roman Law in English Decisions. James Williams.

Trade Regulations in the Middle Ages. Percy Houghton Brown.

The Origin and History of the Chancery Division. E. D. Parker.

Blockade and Contraband in Recent Times. Chas. L. Mordon.

The Right of the Subject to Personal Liberty in English Law. S. P. J. Meelin.

Leisure Hour.—4, BOUVERIE STREET. 6d. March.

In Attendance on the King. Illus. Miss Mary Spencer Warren.

Cotton: Our Greatest Industry. Illus. Miss Gertrude Bacon.

Some Men of the Oxford Movement. Illus. T. H. Esco.t.

Problems of Bible Translation. Illus. F. Klickmann.

German Municipal Effort and the Dresden "Towns" Exhibition. Illus. Dr. L. Elkind.

Sea-Serpents. Illus. F. T. Bullen.

Gordon House Girls' Home. Illus. H. B. Philpott.

Library Association Record.—WHITCOMB HOUSE, WHITCOMB STREET. 1s. Feb. 15.

Branch Libraries—Their Number and Cost. C. W. Sutton.

The Planning of Branch Libraries. F. J. Burgoyne.

Branch Libraries: Administration and Relations with Central Library. Franklin T. Barrett.

The Selection of Science Books. Basil Anderton.

Library Journal.—KEGAN PAUL. 30 cts. Feb.
Otto Hartwig. Felix Neumann.

Ought Public Libraries to radically restrict their Purchases of Current Fiction? H. G. Wadlin.

Library World.—181, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET. 6d. Feb. 15.
The Public Library in Its Relation to the Technical School. A. Tait.

Life.—167-9, QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE. 6d. Jan.

How I prepare My Speeches. Illus. G. H. Reid.

Lord Tennyson; a Governor-General's Day. Illus.

How I wrote "Robbery under Arms." Illus. Rolf Boldrewood.

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.—PHILADELPHIA. 1s. Feb.
Walter Pater. George Moore.

Longman's Magazine.—LONGMANS. 6d. March.

Modder River. Capt. Vaughan.

The Sound of the Desert. Louisa Jebb.

A Defence of Play-Reading. W. E. Hicks.

McClure's Magazine.—10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 10 cts. Feb.

One Hundred Masterpieces of Painting. Illus. Contd. John La Farge.

A Corner in Labour in San Francisco. Illus. R. S. Baker.

Sketching under Fire at Antietam. Illus. F. H. Schell.

The History of the Standard Oil Company. Illus. Contd. Ida M. Tarbell.

Macmillan's Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 1s. March.

Education and Its Machinery. P. S. Burrell.

The German Army in German Fiction. H. C. Macdowall.

The Last of Linnæus's. Gerald Brenan.

The Gardens of Tokio. Reginald Farrer.

Matthew Arnold as a Popular Poet. W. A. Sibbald.

Magazine of Art.—CASSELL. 1s. March.

Frontispiece:—"Pygmalion and Galatea" after J. L. Gérôme.

Jean Léon Gérôme. Illus. M. H. Spielmann.

L'Art Nouveau. Symposium.

Sidney Sime, Graphic Humorist. Illus. Frank L. Emanuel.

Portrait-Painting Technically Considered. Contd. Illus. Prof. H. von Herkomer.

Wall Papers. Illus. Aymer Vallance.

How to draw in Pen and Ink. Contd. Illus. Harry Furniss.

"Old Masters" at the Royal Academy. Illus. B.

The New Members of the Royal Academy. Illus.

Magazine of Commerce.—155, CHEAPSIDE. 1s. March.

Industrial Betterment in the United States. Illus. Audax.

Russia's Commercial Expansion.

Our Neglected Waterways. Illus. Arthur Harris.

A New Surface-Contact System. Illus.

Stone from Sand; a New Industry. Illus. L. P. Ford.

The Holland of To-day. Illus. C. E. Dawson.

Missionary Review.—44, FLEET STREET. 1s. Feb.

The Needless Sacrifice of Human Life in Mission Work. Dr. A. T. Pierson.

Babism; a Failure. Illus. Rev. S. G. Wilson.

A Church with a Mission to the Neglected. Illus. Rev. J. Taylor Hamilton.

Month.—LONGMANS. 1s. March.

The Bula de la Cruzada. Rev. S. F. Smith.

Dr. William Gifford in 1586. Dom. C. Butler.

Rooks. Ruricola.

The Scottish Reformation and Vernacular Literature. T. Elliot Ranken.

"Father Prout." P. A. Sillard.

Monthly Review.—MURRAY. 2s. 6d. March.

Thomas Hardy's "The Dynasts."

The Reorganisation of the War Office. Julian Corbett.

The Favoured Foreigner; a Comparison in Burdens. H. J. Tennant.

Bushido; the Japanese Ethical Code. A. Stead.

The Japanese Warrior; Old Style. W. P. Reeves.

Canon Angier. Edith Sichel.

Italian Policy and The Vatican. Concl. Commandatore F. Santini.

The Prussian Co-operation at Waterloo. J. Holland Rose.

Pescocostanzo and its Lacemakers. Illus. Marchesa De Viti De Marco.

Munsey's Magazine.—HORACE MARSHALL. 6d. March.

The Birth of the Republican Party. Illus. F. Curtis.

Teaching the Filipinos. Illus. W. Dinwiddie.

Musical Times.—NOVELLO. 4d. March.

Miss Muriel Foster. With Portrait.

Tewkesbury Abbey. Illus. Dotted Crotchet.

Programme Music. Prof. Niecks.

Music in Cheltenham. Illus.

Wesley's "Wilderness."

National Review.—EDW. ARNOLD. 2s. 6d. March.

The Russian Collapse in the Far East. Ignatius.

The Political Situation in Austria and Hungary. Francis Kossuth.

Some Reflections on the Fiscal Question. Duke of Bedford.

The American Revolution. Prof. J. K. Laughton.

Historical Notes on the Elysée. Hon. Mrs. Stuart Wortley.

Is Fiction Deteriorating? Miss Jane H. Fintdarter.

American Affairs. A. Maurice Low.

Early Recollections of Mr. Lecky. A College Friend.

Representative Government and War. Col. Lonsdale Hale.

The Post's Diary. Contd. Lania.

Australia and Preferential Trade. B. R. Wise.

Greater Britain.

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New England Magazine.—5, PARK SQUARE, BOSTON. 25 cts. Feb.
Recent Developments in American Park Systems. Illus. F. W. Coburn.
Immigration from Abroad into Massachusetts. Illus. P. E. Sherman.
David Humphreys and His Services to American Freedom and Industry.
Illus. Annie Russell Marble.
Thomaston; the Home of Knox. Illus. Mary Stowell Stimpson.
An Historical Snow Storm in 1898. Illus. Amy Woods.
The Newfoundland of To-day. D. A. Willey.
Paper Money in the New England Colonies. Illus. F. A. Ogg.

New Ireland Review.—BURNS AND OATES. 6d. March.
Ireland and Free Trade. Contd. Rev. T. A. Finlay.
The Humanising of the Poor Law. K. L. Montgomery.
The Manufacture of a "Scandal" in France. Nicholas Whittaker.
Bacon's Clavis sine Felum Labyrinth. Rev. W. A. Sutton.
The Religious Songs of Connacht. Contd. Douglas Hyde.

Nineteenth Century and After.—SAMPSON LOW. 2s. 6d. March.
The Unity of the Empire. Lord Thring.
Russia, Japan, and Ourselves. C. A. W. Pownall.
Russia's Financial Position. O. Eltzbacher.
The Proposed Educational Concordat. Rev. John Hughes.
Sir George Colley in South Africa; Mr. Morley's Chapter on Majuba. Mrs. Beaumont (Lady Pomeroy-Colley).
The Franciscan Legends in Italian Art. Emma Gurney Salter.
The Snake-Dancers of Mishongovi. R. B. Townshend.
India and Tariff Reform. Sir Edward Sassoon.
The Recognition of the Drama by the State. Henry Arthur Jones.
What is a University? Walter Frewen Lord.
The Flight of the Earls. Philip Wilson.
The War Office Revolution and its Limits. Sidney Low.
Some Duties of Neutrals. Sir John Macdonell.

North American Review.—WM. HEINEMANN. 2s. 6d. March.
International Arbitration made Attractive. Kayne MacVeagh.
The Carnegie Institution at Washington. Prof. Simon Newcomb.
The History of a Trust. Cerdic Saxon.
Causes of the High Price of Cotton. D. J. Sully.
Canada and Reciprocity. John Charlton.
Real Conditions in the Congo Free State. Prof. Paul S. Reinach.
Proposed Additions to the Postal Service. E. F. Loud.
Panama; the Fifty Miles Order. Historicus.
Religious Associations and the French Government. Abbé Felix Klein.
The Art of the Stage Manager. Brander Matthews.
Zanardelli's Services to Italy. Dr. G. Biagi.
Poetry and Poets of America. Contd. Churton Collins.

Open Court.—KEGAN PAUL. 6d. Feb.
Who wrote Shakespeare? Illus. Dr. Paul Carus.
The Plum in Japan. Illus. E. W. Clement.

Oxford Point of View.—SIMPKIN, MARSHALL. 1s. Feb. 15.
The Religion of the Undergraduate. A. Revell Reynolds.
Nationalism. J. D. Quirk.
The Drink Problem; a Plea for Moderation. A. Stuart.
Imperial Reciprocity. N. G. Chamberlain.
The Henry James Point of View. H. B. Samuel.
Matthew Arnold as a Critic. R. O. Winsted.
Modern Ideals in the Political World. F. W. Russell.

Page's Magazine.—CLUN HOUSE, SURREY STREET, STRAND. 1s. March.

Notes on the Westphalian Coalfield. Concl. David A. Louis.
Admiral Sir John Fisher. W. T. Stead.
Slide Rules for the Machine Shop. Illus. Karl G. Barth.
The Grant and Validity of Patents.
Modern Steel Manufacture.
The Lots Road Power Station. Illus. Herbert C. Fyfe.
The Birmingham University. Concl. C. Alfred Smith.
The Manufacture of Hexagon Nut. Illus.
The War between Russia and Japan. Illus. N. I. D.
The Bath Tramways. Illus. A Staff Correspondent.

Pall Mall Magazine.—NEWTON STREET, HOLBORN. 1s. March.
The Life of a Carthusian Monk. S. E. Winbolt.
E. van Meighem; an Artist of the People. Illus. Lenore van der Veer.
Rev. R. J. Campbell. With Portrait. Harold Begbie.
Awowals. With Portrait. George Moore.
The Statuary at Westminster. Illus. Daniel Crilly.
The Victoria Falls of the Zambesi River. Illus. C. Douglas-Jones.
Literary Geography of the Thames. Illus. William Sharp.
Korea; the Land of the Morning Calm. Illus. A. Herbage Edwards.

Pearson's Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. March.
Motherhood. Illus. Lavinia Hart.
Ben Nevis; an Original Holiday. Illus. W. T. Kilgour.
Authors from an Artist's Standpoint. Illus. Stanley L. Wood.]
The Strange Life of a Hyacinth. Illus. M. Tindal.
Legs; the Story of a Coyote. Illus. M. Foster.
Life in the Antarctic. Illus. Lieut. E. H. Shackleton.

Physical Review.—MACMILLAN. 50 cts. Feb.
On the Velocity of Light in a Magnetic Field. John Mills.
A Half-Shade Elliptical Polarizer and Compensator. D. B. Brace.
The Electrical Conductivity of Solutions in Methyl Alcohol in the Neighbourhood of their Critical Points. Contd. C. A. Kraus.
Some Experiments on the Polarisation Recovery of Cadmium Cells. S. J. Barnett.

Practical Teacher.—33, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. March.
Mr. George Sharples. With Portrait.
Child-Study and the Training of the Teacher. Contd. J. Gunn.

Quarterly Journal of Economics.—MACMILLAN. 3 dols. per ann. Feb.
The Theory of Distribution. F. Y. Edgeworth.
The Ricardian Theory of Gold Movements and Prof. Laughlin's Views of Money. A. C. Whitaker.
The Fund at Boston in New England. A. McF. Davis.
The Massachusetts Business Corporation Law. G. Calkins.

Quiver.—CASSELL. 6d. March.
Jerome the Scholar. Illus. Contd. Dean Spence.
In Touch with the Old Puritans. Illus. Sarah Wilson.
The Lapsed Masses. Illus. R. Mudie-Smith.
Painters and Preachers. Illus. A. Fish.

Railway Magazine.—30, FETTER LANE. 6d. March.
Considerations That restrict the Power of the Locomotive. Illus. G. S. Elyot.
Lancaster (Castle Station). L. and N.W.R. Illus. R. E. Charlewood.
Early Railway Signals. Illus. W. E. Edwards.
The Gold Coast Government Railway. Illus. A. W. Arthunton.
Our Railways' Rolling Stock. Illus. G. A. Wade.
The South-Western Extension of the Midland Railway. Illus. Herbert Rake.
British North Borneo Company's Railway. Illus. Contd. George Cecil.
Gradients of the N.B.R. and the Caledonian Railway. Illus. W. J. Scott.

Review of Reviews.—13, ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK. 25 cts. March.
Santo Domingo; a Turbulent Republic. C. S. Salomon.
A Century of Independence in Haiti. Francis T. Miller and J. L'Hérissou.
Panama and Its People. F. C. Nichols.
Desert Irrigation in the Far West. Illus. L. R. Freeman.
Hermann von Holst, the Historian. Lucie Hammond.
Latin-American Views of Panama and the Canal. Louis E. van Norman.

Review of Reviews.—MELBOURNE. 9d. Jan.
Lord Northcote, Governor-General of Australia. With Portrait.
Cardinal Rafael Merry del Val. With Portrait.
The Federal Elections; Symposium.
Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley With Portrait.

Royal Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. March.
Baby Crimes and How to meet Them. Illus. E. D. Ross.
How Public Schools fight. Illus. A. Wynne.

St. Nicholas.—MACMILLAN. 1s. March.
The Nicaragua Canal; Cutting a Hemisphere in Two. Illus. G. E. Walsh.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—EDW. STANFORD. 1s. 6d. Feb. 15.
First Antarctic Voyage of the *Scotia*. Map and Illus. W. S. Bruce.
The Industrial Development of the Forth Valley. Maps and Illus. H. M. Cadell.

Scribner's Magazine.—SAMPSON LOW. 1s. March.
The Search for the Western Sea. Illus. Agnes C. Laut.
Letters from England in 1846-49. Illus. Mrs. George Bancroft.
The War of 1812. Illus. Contd. Capt. A. T. Mahan.
Richard Strauss. With Portrait. James Huneker.
Some Notes on Portraiture. Frank Fowler.

Strand Magazine.—NEWNES. 6d. March.
Electrical Engineers; the Slaves of the Lamp. Illus. F. D. Godwyn.
Artists' Types of Beauty. Illus.
Old Ballads. Illus.
Battles with Bergrs. Illus. P. T. McGrath.
The Heart of the Footballer. Illus. C. B. Fry.

Sunday at Home.—4, BOUVIERIE STREET. 6d. March.
Sunday at Oxford. Illus. A Bachelor of Arts.
The Cuttle-Fish or Squid. Illus. F. T. Bullen.
Bible Landmarks. Illus. S. W. Kershaw.
Athanasius of Alexandria. Rev. F. B. Meyer.
Foreign Roman Catholic Orders in Britain. Illus. Contd. D. Williamson.
Religion in Uganda. Illus. C. W. Hattersley.

Sunday Magazine.—ISBISTER. 6d. March.
Money; the Influences of Modern Life. Rev. C. Silvester Home.
My Philosophy of Life. Contd. Helen Keller.
Can the Masses be christianised? Editor.

Sunday Strand.—NEWNES. 6d. March.
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Some Curious Church Doors. Illus. Duncan Moul.
Relics and Curiosities of David Livingstone. Illus. Dr. Carter.

Technics.—NEWNES. 9d. Feb. 15.
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Going through the Shops. Illus. J. G. Horner.
On the Diagrammatic Illustration of Class Lectures. Illus. Contd. W. J. Lineham.
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A Herefordshire Lane in Winter. Rev. S. Cornish Watkins.

Theosophical Review.—161, NEW BOND STREET. 1s. Feb. 15.
"Occult" Geology. Concl. W. Wybergh.
Will, Desire, and Emotion. Contd. Mrs. Annie Besant.
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A Comparison of Egyptian, Mosaic, and Gnostic Cosmogony and Christology. Concl. J. Redwood Anderson.

Treasury.—G. J. PALMER. 6d. March.
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Stevenson's "A Child's Garden of Verses." St. John Lucas.
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Primordial Ancestors. Illus. F. Claude Kempson.
Edmonton; an Unknown Suburb. Illus. Louisa Hogg.
Thomas Ken. Illus. A. Reynolds.

Westminster Review.—R. BRIMLEY JOHNSON. 2s. 6d. March.
Kant as a Democratic Politician. Karl Blind.
The Left Wing—Past and Future. A Radical of '85.
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A Spanish Romeo and Juliet. Contd. Hubert Read.
Rent; Its Use and Abuse. Evelyn Ansell.
Byzantine Greece. Contd. W. Miller.
The Science and Art Department at South Kensington. Hugh Blaker.
Miss Susan B. Anthony; the Grand Old Woman of To-day. Ignota.
Agrarian Panmixia. W. R. MacDermott.
Freedom and Protection Principles. J. Lionel Taylor.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Deutsche Revue.—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, STUTTGART.
6 Mks. per qr. Feb.
Lasting Peace and the Next War. C. Freiherr von d. Goltz.
Field Marshal von Moltke. Dr. H. Blum.
Mechanics and Natural Science. Prof. H. Weber.
The Truth about Duke Frederick. Contd. C. Boysen.
Carl Twisten. Contd. W. Cahn.
Kam. Manteuffel. Concl. A. von Puttkamer.
Nordenskjöld. Marquis de Nadaillac.
The Paris Journal of Freiherr von Cramm-Burgdorf.
Ernst Renan as Author. M. Vernes.
Reichberg and Bismarck, 1863-4. Gen. von Falckenstein.

Deutsche Rundschau.—GEBR. PAETEL, BERLIN. 6 Mks. per qr. Feb.
Kant the Man. E. Adickes.
Kiao-Chau; the German Protectorate. A. von Janson.
Herder. B. Suphan.
Franz Deák. E. Wertheimer.
Ernst Haackel. W. Bölsche.
The Journal of Count Joseph Alexander von Hübner.
Wilhelm von Polenz. O. Frommel.

Kunstgewerbeblatt.—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 1 Mk. Feb.
Early Viennese Porcelain. Illus. Dr. G. E. Pazaurek.
Monatsschrift für Stadt und Land.—MARTEN WARNECK, BERLIN.
3 Mks. per qr. Feb.
Biblical Instruction in Schools. Concl. Rector Eberhard.
The Orkney Isles. M. Hoffmann.

Sozialistische Monatshefte.—BEUTHSTR. 50 Pf. Feb.
The Library of the German Reichstag. M. Schippel.
Kant and Socialism. Prof. F. Standingar.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—HACHETTE. 20s. per ann. Feb.
Anatole France. Paul Stapfer.
Letters of Juste and Caroline Olivier to Sainte-Beuve Philippe Godet.
F. Frensen's "Joern Uhl." K. Schirmacher.
The Journey in Sweden of Tolstoy. M. Delines.

Correspondant.—31, RUE SAINT-GUILLAUME, PARIS. 2 frs. 50c. Feb. 10.
Léon Lavedan. H. de Lacombe.
The French Army and the Work of General André. Gen. Bourelly.
Rain and Fine Weather. A. de Lapparent.
Korea. A. A. Fauvel.
Religion in the United States. Félix Klein.
Sister Blanche, Comtesse de Saint-Marial. Dora Melegari.
Charles Nodier and Victor Hugo at Rheims. Michel Salomon.
Armand de Pontmartin. L. de Lanzac de Laborie.

Wide World Magazine.—NEWNES. 6d. March.
Sword-Fishing. Illus. W. H. Chamberlain.
On Foot to Thibet. Illus. Contd. C. E. Simmonds.
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A Lonely Trans-African Tramp. Illus. Major P. H. G. Powell-Cotton.

Windsor Magazine.—WARD, LOCK. 6d. March.
The French Westminster Abbey. Illus. Alder Anderson.
The Anti-Microbe Maniac. Illus. Lewis Perry.
The Freedom of the Black-Faced Ram. Illus. Chas. G. D. Roberts.

Woman at Home.—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 6d. March.
The Children of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Illus.
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The Day's Work of a London Policeman. Illus.
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The Man without a Bed. Clarence Rook.
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Ladies' Sports. Illus.

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Interview with Mr. George Lynch, War Correspondent. Illus.
Mr. Alfred G. Gardiner; Interview, With Portrait. E. J.
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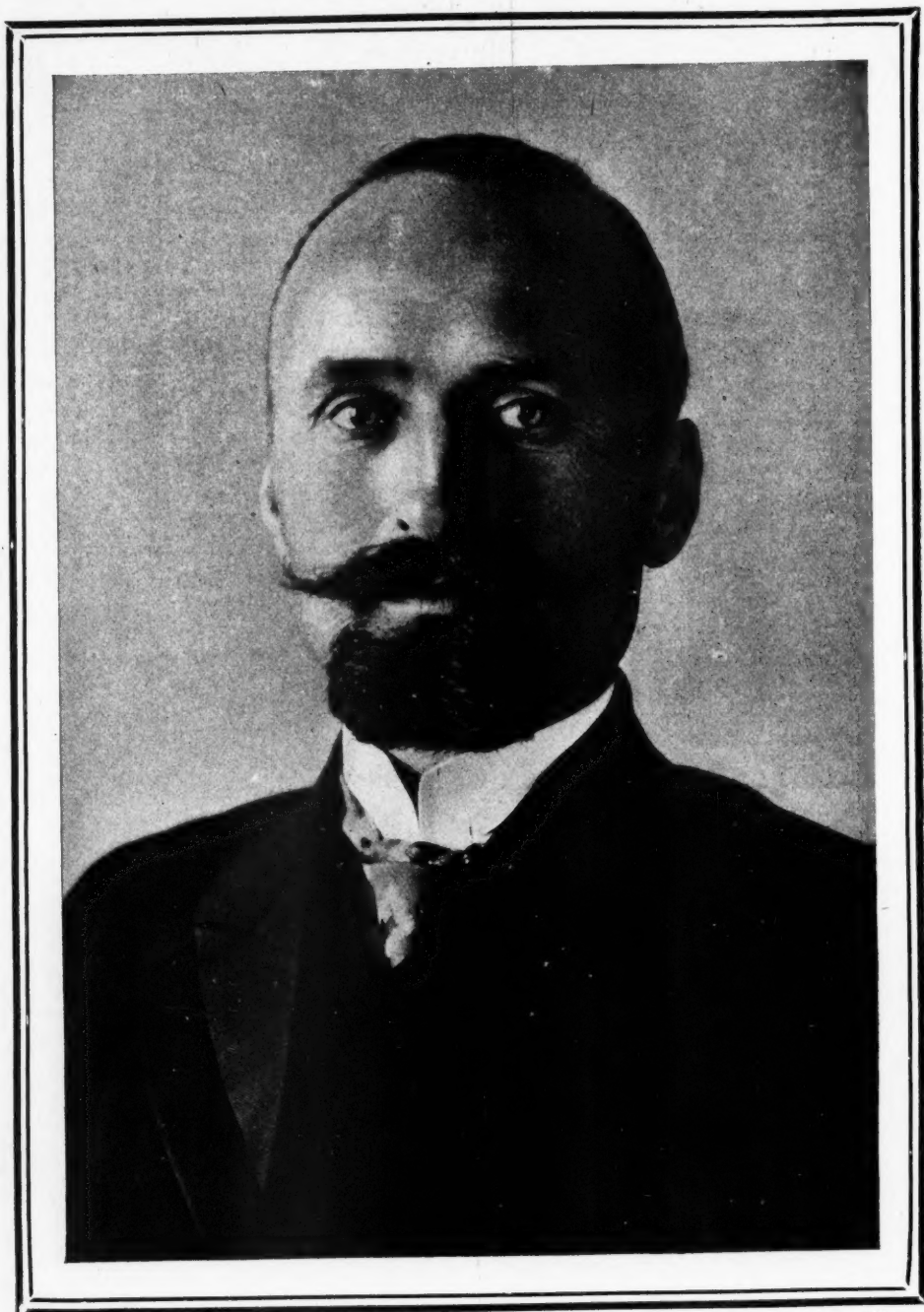
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GENERAL TSONTCHEFF.

The Famous Macedonian Leader.

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